密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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AN EDUCATIONAL "CHOP-SUEY" FOR CHINA

A well-known Chinese attorney and business man of the so-called modern class recently made the statement, "If all of the various foreign governments return their Boxer Indemnity Balances to China and earmark the funds for 'educational and cultural' purposes the final result will be an 'Educational Chop-suey' with British, French, Japanese, American and Russian flavoring." This statement was inspired by the apparent intention of all of the Powers to devote their shares of the remitted Boxer funds for "educational and cultural" purposes. In view of the fact that the emphasis now being given to a consideration of educational schemes in connection with possible uses for the balances of the Indemnities all have resulted either directly or in directly from the example set by the United States in 1908, we would like to see the American government take the lead in suggesting to the various Powers that an international commission be appointed for the purpose of working out a constructive and unified scheme whereby all of this money might be pooled for some general purpose of benefit to the Chinese people. The correspondence which has appeared in these columns from Chinese leaders in various fields of endeavor shows conclusively that China herself has not as yet any well formulated ideas as to how the money should be used. There are schemes for railroad construction, motor road construction, conservation and reclamation and dozens of ideas in respect to education; but as yet no definite program upon which all might agree has been developed. One or two Chinese leaders in letters to the *Review* have suggested that President Coolidge should appoint a joint commission of Americans and Chinese who would spend a year in China investigating the matter of expending the American portion of the Indemnity. If this idea is sound from the standpoint of the American portion of the Indemnity funds, the suggestion for the appointment of an international committee containing Chinese representation, should be sounder still.

FURTHER IDEAS ON METHODS OF USING BOXER MONEY

THE unofficial "referendum" announced by the *Review* a few weeks ago on the subject of possible uses for the final balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity amounting to G. $5,137,552.90 continues to bring replies from Chinese leaders. In the issues of the *Review* for June 28 and July 5, there appeared letters from officials and private citizens in various parts of the country dealing with the subject and this week we are able to present still further ideas. Mr.

Sun Fo, who occupies the position of Mayor of the City of Canton in a letter dated June 24 addressed to the *Review* says:

"In my opinion there are two very commendable purposes for which the $6,000,000. gold from the Indemnity remission may be used to the best advantage of the Chinese people, which will also serve the object of the remission as expressed in the American Congress:

"1. To create a fund for the endowment and erection of at least five National Universities in China, one in each of the following cities: Peking, Nanking, Canton, Wuchang and Chengtu. This will give at least $1,000,000. for each university. If any or all these national universities are being adequately provided for from other sources, such as the Russion remission of the Indemnity, and the money may be available for other uses, then:

"2. A system of free public libraries may be established and maintained with the G. $6,000,000. There should be at least one such public library in each provincial capital throughout the country. This will mean that each library would have an adequate fund for its construction and upkeep.

"We in Canton have been talking of erecting a modern public library during the last three years, but owing to want of funds, nothing definite has been done. A library of this kind would stimulate popular education to a great extent, and would be of lasting benefit to the community in which it is established.

DR. C. C. Wu, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Canton government has also written suggesting the organization of a joint Chinese-American committee not only to investigate the possible uses to which the money might be devoted but also to administer the funds after a decision has been made. Mr. Wen Shih-tsun, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has also written suggesting the formation of a joint committee, a "committee which would represent public opinion and create public appreciation" of the uses of the fund. The letter from Dr. Wu on the subject reads in part as follows:

"Needless to say, the Chinese people will appreciate this fresh mark of American friendship. As to the most beneficial purpose for which the funds can be spent, I think that the success attending the manner in which the previous remission of the American portion of the Indemnity has been employed is sufficient recommendation for its repetition. Such an educational use has also something of poetic justice in that it will appeal to the Chinese people when it is recalled that for the Boxer folly of the Manchu Court the Chinese people were made to pay not only a financial penalty but also an educational one in the shape of suspension of civil and military examinations for five years in several provinces.

"As to concrete proposals, projects arise such as the creation of universities in different centers of the country, the erection of libraries, the provision of scholarships for students to America, etc. All these are commendable. But I suggest that a committee be appointed to study the question from the educational, financial, and technical points of view, to recommend a specific plan or plans, and to make budgets of the funds required. It is obvious that while suggestions should be received from all quarters, it should be left to a committee to devote its entire time and attention to the selection of a plan acceptable to the Chinese people as well as the American government.

"The composition of the Committee should include, besides Americans, Chinese representative of the entire country west as well as east, south as well as north. Needless to say, every safeguard should be provided against any possible tampering with the funds by politicians and militarists. Likewise the monopoly of the execution of the scheme as ultimately selected, or the monopoly of influence, by any clique of persons or any section of the country, even if for bona fide purposes of education and culture, should be carefully avoided. The danger from politicians and militarists is evident to every one but I doubt whether the necessity of the second precaution is fully realised.

THE advocates of good roads and other means of communication in China also come in for a further share of attention. Mr. Albino Z. Sycip, prominent Chinese attorney, business man and financier of Manila and Shanghai, has sent to the *Review* a pamphlet incorporating his ideas on the subject dealing chiefly with the possible use of the money in the construction of roads. Mr. Sycip's suggestions are in part as follows:

"With the decision of the American government to return to China the balance of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, and with the possibility that the other Powers may take similar action, there is now going on in this country a general discussion as to how the fund, once returned to China, should be used. Some say it should be used for educational purposes, while others contend that it should be set aside for road construction. In making these propositions, no doubt they are all actuated by the best of motives. It is not, however, our purpose to judge the motives of these who have made these propositions, but to consider them from the practical standpoint, bearing in mind the most urgent needs of China at the present time.

"China needs good schools, of course and so she needs a great many other things; but above all, she needs communication facilities. Indeed the development of the best means of communication in China is the key to the solution of many other problems, with which she is now confronted. For instance, China is at present heavily burdened with soldiers and bandits. All attempts so far made to disband the soldiers and to suppress the bandits have not been successful, because the proper remedies have not been applied. To disband the soldiers without first providing them with work means to increase the already alarming number of bandits in China.

"In handling the soldier and bandit problem there are two ways: one of these is to kill them all, and the other is to find for them means of livelihood and to convert them into good and useful citizens of China. That the latter way is the course we should pursue admits of no argument. The question is, therefore, how we are going to find work for these soldiers and bandits in order that they may have the proper means of livelihood. If the Boxer Indemnity Fund should be used to build roads in China, it will at once provide these soldiers and bandits with useful work, and thus assist China in solving one of the most difficult problems, besides giving the Chinese people better roads. With the improvement of transportation facilities will come naturally the development of industrial enterprises and agricultural activities. These, in turn, will give the poor people additional means of livelihood and will automatically provide the soldiers and bandits with work when the construction of roads is finished. Peace and order will prevail in China as soon as the poor people, many of whom are forced to become soldiers and bandits in order to save themselves from starvation, are provided with some useful work to do.

"The development of industrial and agricultural enterprises, which will be brought into existence through better communication facilities, is bound to increase the wealth of the nation. People then can afford to pay more taxes, thus filling the public treasury with more money not only for educational purposes, but also for other important government activities. The deplorable condition in China today can be figuratively compared with the wretched condition of a youth who, besides being ignorant, is miserably poverty-stricken. This young man needs both food and education. Because of his poverty he cannot have both at one and the same time. He must have only one at a time. Which one should he have first? Shall he try to get education and go without food? Or shall he try to provide himself with the necessary food first, and then find the means to educate himself? There is but one answer to this question. Shall we permit the many millions of poor people to starve because of lack of work? Shall we force them to become soldiers and bandits in order to save themselves from starvation and to get some temporary relief from their miserable conditions? Or shall we make an effort to provide them with some work useful to them and profitable to the country? We are now in sight of some means to help these poor people. It is therefore important that we should make good use of these means so as to relieve the greatest number of people from their sufferings and produce the greatest benefit to China. That road construction is the thing that will fulfill these conditions must be clear to every person who has the real welfare of China and her people at heart.

"Besides, educational facilities in China are not as poor as some might have imagined. There are many public as well as private schools, not to mention those schools established and maintained by the missionaries. If a young man is really anxious to receive education, he can always find some means to get it. But the develop-

ment of a good system of communication facilities throughout China cannot be accomplished except with such big capital as may be supplied by the government or by the combined efforts of the people. The Boxer Indemnity Fund should be used to benefit the entire people of China, and to help those who are willing to help themselves. To accomplish this, it is best to have the fund distributed among the different provinces in proporton to the amount of money raised by the people of each province for building roads. Let a campaign be started among the people to raise money for such purpose, and let the campaign be ended at a fixed time, say, at the end of one year or six months, when each province can apply to the proper authority for its corresponding part of the Boxer Indemnity Fund in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the distribution of such fund. In order to prevent fraud or other improper use of the fund, let the various Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Chinese bankers in each province get together and organize an association to take charge of the fund to be alloted to it and the fund to be raised among the people of their province, and see that every cent is properly used. Let all accounts be audited by reliable auditors; let the people know exactly how the money is used. Let the people urge the government to see that these suggestions are carried into effect.

MR. Lansing Hoyt, former American Trade Commissioner attached to the office of the U. S. Commercial Attache in China, but now engaged in business in Shanghai in a letter to the *Review* dated July 7, has made what appears to be the soundest suggestion yet in respect to education and road construction. Mr. Hoyt advocates the creation of an "Indemnity Foundation" to the following effect:

"The American Boxer Indemnity money should be trusteed for a period of 10 years. The trustees should be Americans and Chinese who command the respect of both nations. The American members must have more than a superficial knowledge of China. Exclude all Americans who have had only "coastal" contact. On the other hand "returned" students should not necessarily be considered the best timber for the Chinese side of the table

"This board of trustees should have as chairman an American who if necessary should cast the deciding vote. This board of trustees under the trust agreement should be empowered to use the interest (about $350,000 gold) to set up at advantageous points in the various provinces, Chinese engineering committees, the members of which should be paid well for their services after they have passed satisfactory examination at the hands of the general board. At least two members of a provincial unit should be sent to America for at least a year. They should be trained in the field by the Public Works department of some large city where a program of road building is well under way.

"On their return to China the general board would have enough interest money on hand to launch an educational campaign on how to build roads in China. It would be the business of these trained instructors on road building to carry out at the expense of the general board actual lessons in road making.

"This instruction would naturally necessitate the laying down of a short stretch of road as an example to provincial or town authorities. This arrangement would comply with the "educational" dictum of Congress, for a well known dictionary gives as the primary definition of "education" the following: "Education is the systematic development and cultivation of the natural powers, by inculcation and example."

"Even a lawyer would have difficulty in proving that such a program was not "systematic" and did not promote by "example."

"By the time China had been thoroughly aroused to the possibilities, the period of trusteeship would have expired and the general board would be in a position to reward those provinces that had shown the most practical results.

"A national highway could be built with the principle of the trust plus local assistance in the way of labor. Such a road would then be appreciated and could be known perhaps as Reunification Highway."

MERCHANTS' VOLUNTEER CORPS MOVEMENT SPREADING

THE account in the *Review* last week of the organization of an independent Merchants' Volunteer Corps in the city of Ningpo shows that the century-old attitude of Chinese merchants to the effect that they should not interfere in matters of government, is beginning to break down. The Merchants' Volunteer Corps in Ningpo is of course a small organization only in process of formation but it shows a tendency which is bound to be of great significance in the future of the country. The idea of an independent military force financed and controlled entirely by merchants had its inception in Canton a couple of years ago and was a direct outgrowth of the military anarchy which has been in existence in that city almost without interruption since the beginning of the Republic a dozen years ago. A few days ago in Canton there was held a convention of representatives of all of the volunteer organizations in the Canton area and Mr. Chan Lim Pak, a wealthy Cantonese merchant was elected Commander-in-chief. They now claim to have 100,000 men enrolled, of which number about 60,000 have been armed. Last week there was a real test of the strength of the body when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was forced to withdraw an obnoxius 50 per cent sales tax on land transfers. First Dr. Sun and his military subordinates scoffed at the idea of the Volunteer Corps being able to do anything more than protest, but the Volunteer Corps picketed he city and made a genuine show of force and then Dr. Sun and the other militarists saw the writing on the wall and issued a proclamation withdrawing the tax and inserting the word "forever" in the declaration. In Ningpo the merchants of the "north-bank" district are responsible for the movement and like the development in Canton it was caused by the lawlessness and lack of protection to life and property afforded by the military controllers of the province who should be responsible for the order of the city. Here as in Canton and elsewhere in China the Chinese merchants, gentry classes and property owners are coming to a realization that the men who are now running China in a military way are not interested in China except from a purely personal standpoint of exploitation. They gradually are coming to a realization that if a Republic is to mean anything in China, it must mean personal responsibility on the part of the individual and that no longer may he sit back and permit his country to be ruined both at home and abroad by a crowd of selfish and ignorant military buccaneers who have little interest in the land outside of the possibilities for personal exploitation.

1923 CUSTOMS REPORT

THE report of the statistical secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, W. H. J. Ferguson, on the Foreign Trade of China in 1923 has come to public attention through the columns of the *North-China Daily News* in advance of the official publication itself. Unsupported as it is by the tabulations, abstracts and comparisons of customs data, the report can only be considered in the light of previous reports and data and not on its merits as an interpretation of the 1923 figures. The complexity of circumstances which enter into the final figures of Customs returns makes attempts at their interpretation comparable to the fable of the six blind men who were confronted with an elephant and asked to describe it. One got hold of the elephant's tail, another felt of its massive side, and so on, with the result that they spent

the rest of their days arguing about what an elephant really was like. From Customs figures, practically any belief, from one that a country is going to the dogs to the other that a country is forging rapidly ahead, can be logically argued by a clever person without fear of defeat, for there is no point in the solution of such returns where *Q. E. D.* can be indisputably written. Nevertheless, we human beings would hardly be satisfied with a statistical secretary of Customs who did not wind up his task of compilation without venturing an opinion on the mass of figures accumulated; so annually Mr. Ferguson feels called upon to preface the China Customs returns with a few remarks of which an ancient Delphian oracle need not have been ashamed. Of the 1923 figures he writes:

"Trade is still languishing and many of the economic and political problems bequeathed us by the War remain unsolved. General confidence in the future, so necessary as a preliminary step to successful trading, is still lacking. The European situation is far from settled, and this fact cannot but exercise a baneful influence on the state of all markets. The instability of the foreign exchanges continued to introduce an additional element of risk in international trade transactions, while an orgy of depreciation threatened to destroy the purchasing power of the currency unit in several countries. But in spite of the fact that the year 1923 revealed few hopeful signs, the outlook generally for 1924 is not regarded as quite unfavourable. Bountiful harvests in various parts of the world should have a steadying effect, and meanwhile it may be taken for granted that the best brains in the commercial and banking world are combining in an endeavour to clear a way out of the present difficulties.

"In spite of the still unsettled state of the country, the foreign trade of China in 1923 was valued at Hk. Tls. 1,676,320,303, which represents an increase of Hk. Tls. 76 378,720 over the preceding year's total. The revenue collected by the Maritime Customs offices also exceeded the 1922 total, the increment in this case being Hk. Tls. 4,870,001. The value of imports declined by about 22 million taels, but exports increased by nearly 100 million taels. These figures speak for themselves. They prove abundantly that, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, China's trade is still forging ahead and that the export trade has done well even though adverse circumstances impede free transportation of merchandise in the inland districts. Trade in general was comparatively dull during the greater part of the year. Prices in the markets fluctuated considerably, and the dominating tone in business was caution in everything."

Mr. Ferguson's report concludes with the following:

"It has often been asserted that China is essentially a non-millitarist nation and that its population is peace-loving and law-abiding. That this is probably a true estimate of the character of the people is borne out by the manner in which the country passed through the last few years of political strife and disorder. Trade has continued to expand in value as well as in volume, as a perusal of the statistical tables which follow this report will amply prove. A significant fact is the steady though slow industrial development as testified by the ceaseless establishment of new factories producing innumerable kinds of goods of foreign type. This steady expansion of trade is further explained, partly by the vast size of China, which will always possess large districts and entire provinces where economic developments can proceed unhampered by internal disorders, and partly by the fact that the people throughout the length and breadth of the country are gradually awakening to the advantages offered by foreign manufactured goods. The standard of living is rising ,and with it has come a demand for foreign articles, the utility of which was hitherto unknown.

"Generally speaking, the year 1923 in China was one of marking time from the foreign merchants point of view. The financial difficulties which loomed so prominently during the last two years have not yet been finally overcome, several houses had again to suspend operations as the result of the severe and protracted crisis, Writing 12 months ago, we hazarded the opinion, in closing our Report on the Trade of China for the year 1922, that there were signs pointing to improved trade conditions in the near future. Although the results of the year's trading in 1923 are somewhat better than was the case in the preceding year, much remains to be done if trade is to increase at a rate commensurate with the potentialities of this country As was the case in 1922, the latter part of 1923 witnessed an improvement in most markets, with a decidedly improved outlook generally. We venture, therefore, to close this report once more with the prediction that, given freedom from political disturbances and a satisfactory adjustment of her financial problems, there is a bright future ahead for China's foreign trade."

IN placing a value on this interpretation of China's 1923 Customs returns, Mr. Ferguson's reports for 1921 and 1922 are of interest. The summary for 1921 begins with due modesty:

"It is difficult, and in some respects useless, to attempt to draw any conclusions regarding the future from the facts and figures of the preceding pages. It is always dangerous to assume the mantle of prophet, and never more so than when there are so many complex and wholly divergent currents and tendencies as compose the economic situation at present in China and in the world generally. We are still in the midst of the transition period, and although it is asserted, and rightly so, we believe, that better times are not far distant, we have not yet arrived at that stage where a reasonable measure of economic, financial, and industrial equilibrium is within reach."

In opening the Customs report for 1922, Dr. Ferguson wrote:

"Reviewing the year 1922, however, it must be reluctantly admitted that there are no outstanding facts or features indicating that the goal aimed at has been brought much nearer. The best that can be said of the year just ended is that it was, generally speaking, not worse than the preceding year."

Concluding the 1922 report, it was stated in the summary:

"As regards the immediate future and the outlook for the coming year, it would be futile in view of the many conflicting and uncontrollable influences which bear on the situation, to attempt to express a definite opinion on this point. It is always easier to be pessimistic than to look for hopeful signs, but it may be mentioned that, in common with Europe and America, during the latter months of 1922 there were welcome signs of awakening activity and increased demand, so in China the feeling prevailed in some quarters at the close of the year that the upward swing of the pendulum leading to trade revival might be looked for and that the end of what no doubt had been an exceedingly trying period had been reached."

IN comparing the meager figures given in the 1923 report and Customs figures in general since 1912, the question arises if China's foreign trade as a whole has made any really remarkable progress in the last ten years. From the 1922 Customs publications we get the following figures:

(Haikwan Taels, 000 omitted)	1913	1921	1922
Net Exports	403,305	601,255	653,892
Principal Exports	332,246	481,003	522,295
Principal Exports values recalculated at average 1913 values	332,246	382,843	389,752

Comparing the net exports of 1913 and 1922, one might be led to the hasty conclusion that they had increased 62 per cent in that period. However, recalculation of the values of the principal exports on the basis of 1913 prices shows an increase of only 17 per cent, a rate for which the phrase "forging ahead" seems somewhat of an exaggeration. In connection with the above, the index number of prices, which was reported for 1923 as 50 per cent higher than in 1913 in China in the Shanghai Market Prices Reports, is extremely significant.

Kerosene imports for the past 10 years are interesting.

1913	Gallons	183,984.052
1914	G$23.514,140	230,200,708
1915	17,379,495	185,070,111
1916	25,134,934	147,390.253
1918	35,582,432	110,202,234
1919	64,873,208	199,309,753
1920	67,354,679	189,588,540
1921	44,138,652	175,110,125
1922	52,660,778	209,192,102

Again, hastily looking at Customs returns, one might conclude that kerosene imports had more than doubled in 10 years, while as a matter of fact they are less than 9 years ago in quantity, the price being entirely responsible for the increase in returns. Because China can pay an increased price for oil does not mean that the standard of living has been raised, either. If the standard of living, as regards kerosene consumption, had been raised, China could not only purchase the same amount of oil at the increased price but more oil. The steady consumption of oil through the past 10 years simply means that the index number has increased in the direction of, if not to the extent of, the price of oil. In the terms of a day's work, China has stood still in oil imports.

SO WE EXPECT that much of the increase of Tls. 100,000,000 in exports for 1923 over 1922 will be largely explained in price fluctuation. This is hinted at in Mr. Ferguson's report when he remarks that wood oil reached a price of Tls. 38 in April as against the pre-war price of Tls. 8 and 12. In gold dollars, the increase in value of wood oil exports to the United States was about 5,000,000. That increase in price will operate against China in the long run, as recent press reports stated. It was caused by the difficulties in shipping on the Upper Yangtze, which restricted the supply demanded by the United States. America was unable to get wood oil elsewhere or a substitute immediately, as happened with German dyes at the outbreak of the war, but the temporary high price of wood oil has caused Americans to prepare other supplies than from China, and a few years hence China is likely to pay for its disturbed conditions and high-priced wood oil in 1923 by finding scarcely any market at all in the United States. That is not "forging ahead" in the true sense. Another occurrence which boosted customs exports for 1923 was the Japanese earthquake which shot the price of cotton and several commodities upwards, temporarily. Cotton went from Tls. 28 to Tls. 42. Imports into China actually decreased from those of 1922. They were Tls. 923,403,000 as compared to Tls. 945,049,000. Again applying the 1923 index-number of 150 per cent, as compared with 1913, we may expect a valuation of 1923 imports on the 1913 price basis to give a value of Tls. 615,602,000, an actual increase of about 8 per cent over 1913 imports.

IN the course of his 1923 report, Mr. Ferguson states in commenting on the increase of Tls. 76,000,000 in foreign trade:

> "It is satisfactory to be able to point to this steady advance, which proves once more the remarkable resiliency of China's foreign trade in the face of adverse circumstances, economic as will as political."

It is not clear precisely what element or elements of China's foreign trade are referred to as of "remarkable resiliency;" and we must see the actual Customs returns before appraising the value of the opinion. We have heard much of the capacity of the Chinese business man to plod steadily onward despite political chaos. If Mr. Ferguson refers to that element as being remarkably resilient, we beg to call attention to the "remarkable resiliency" of the foreign business men who are hanging on in China under the same adverse conditions. Take away extraterritoriality, foreign gun-boats from the Yangtze and the ports of China and the rest of the foreign *interference*, as Peking officialdom, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and many others vociferously request, and we believe that the customs figures of the succeeding year would bear ample testimony as to where the truly "remarkable resiliency" of the present day reposes.

Lamme, Noted Electrical Engineer, Dead

B. G. Lamme, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, expired on the morning of July 9, according to cable advice received by the Shanghai office of the company. During his 35 years service with Westinghouse, he made many outstanding achievements in the perfection of electrical apparatus, had more than 150 patents to his credit, and received signal honors in the electrical world. He was but 60 years of age, and is survived by two sisters with whom he resided.

Mr. Lamme was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1864, graduating from the Ohio City University at the age of 24. The following year he entered the Westinghouse employ, becoming chief engineer in 1907, which position he held at the time of his decease. He was the originator of methods for calculating the designs of electrical machines, designed the first street car motor with single reduction gear, made improvements in alternating current generators which increased their output by 50 per cent, designed the first 5,000 H.P. generators for Niagra Falls, and, his greatest chievement, invented the synchronous converter for converting alternating into direct current.

He was one of two members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers elected to the Naval Consulting Board during the last war, being elected chairman of the Inventions Committee, and was recipient of many medals, among them being the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Joseph Sullivan Medal of Ohio State University. Mr. Lamme was a bachelor, devoting a great part of his time to study. Several papers written by him are held as classics in the engineering world.

No More American "Alaska" Corporations

Instructions issued by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China to American attorneys in Shanghai prior to his departure for North China last week indicate that the U. S. court for China will cease issuing incorporation papers for American companies to operate in China under the regulations of the "Alaska Code" which was brought into force here several years ago through a decision of Hon. C. S. Lobingier, former judge of the U. S. Court. In Judge Lobingier's decision permitting American companies to register in the U. S. Court, he ruled that since Congress in creating the U. S. Court for China authorized the Court to apply the laws of the territory of Alaska, this also included the laws passed by Congress covering the incorporation of companies.

The above instructions by Judge Purdy are of interest in view of recent advices from the American Commercial Attache in Peking to the effect there is a considerable possibility of the next session of Congress taking favorable action in respect to amending the China Trade Act which was passed originally by Congress in 1922 for the specific purpose of facilitating the incorporation of American companies for the purpose of developing trade between America and China. The Senate in giving final approval to the China Trade Act inserted certain provisions which have handicapped the application of the new law to conditions obtaining in China. To remedy this the U. S. Department of Commerce caused to be introduced in the last session of Congress several amendments to the Act and according to advices which the Commercial Attache has received from Washington, the amendments were approved by both the Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees of the House of Representatives which means that the bill is now well advanced on the House calendar and is likely to receive attention soon after the assembly of that body this fall. Favorable action by the Senate is also forecasted in Mr. Arnold's statement.

America's Responsibility in the Far East

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

(Reprinted from Harpers Magazine)

IT was only eleven days after the great earthquake in Japan. Relief supplies were being rushed from Shanghai to Yokohama where most of the American and British naval forces in the Far East had been concentrated for rescue work. On board the *Shuntien* we were waiting at the mouth of the Yangtze for a typhoon to pass so that we might sail, when from out of the murk to seaward came a flotilla of Japanese destroyers. Our score of passengers, mostly official and business residents in the Far East, glanced at them and remarked, in effect "Ah! A demonstration in force"—whereupon they returned unconcernedly to their novels and games of bridge.

That a flotilla of destroyers had been dispatched from Japan at that particular time to one of the troubled regions of China was noteworthy from several angles. But the laconic comment of those sojourners in the Far East showed above all how oft-repeated experiences had inured them to manifestations of that one dominant factor and essential in Far Eastern affairs—armed force.

This fact was profoundly impressed on the present writer by many political and military authorities throughout a personal survey he made during the summer of 1923 from Japan to Java, of the Far Eastern politico-naval situation. And at the outset it may be said advisedly that that situation has been affected *only for the moment* by the appalling cataclysm of the Japanese earthquake.

To state the major consequences of this in a few words: About four hundred thousand persons were killed—a number much less than one per cent of the Japanese population and much less than the annual net increase of that population. If we bear in mind the superabundance of people and the dearth of dollars in the Far East, then, from the point of view of an Oriental nation, this terrible loss of life is of less moment than the great destruction of productive property. The economic plant destroyed is being rebuilt, in the main, by internal and external loans; and it is expected that the increased efficiency in operation of the new plant, built as a whole, over that of the old plant, sporadically developed, will meet the larger part, if not all, of the charges for reconstruction loans. So that Japanese may find themselves in a better economic position than before the disaster.

In naval matters, apart from obsolete vessels and "small fry," the Japanese lost only one new light cruiser, the *Naka*, and one unfinished battle cruiser, the *Akagi*, which was being converted, under the Naval Treaty, into an aircraft carrier. Within a month after the earthquake the building of a similar light cruiser was started at Kobe: and one of the two new battleships which the Japanese were to demolish under the Naval Treaty is being substituted for the *Akagi*. Persistent reports from Japan that the great battleship *Mitsu* was lost may be dismissed; for the writer saw her and her only sister ship, the *Nagato*, afloat four weeks after the earthquake in Yokohama harbor, and showing no signs of injury. So the Japanese fleet was not seriously injured and may be expected to be as powerful as ever within less than a year.

But the earthquake destroyed the only great powder factory in Japan and also the vital fuel oil reserves at the Yokosuka naval base. Consequently, until fresh supplies of powder and of oil could be bought, the Japanese navy could not fight for any length of time; and certain Japanese realists were appalled as they realized that thus other Powers had been presented with an "opportunity" similar to that which the Japanese Empire had seized to force its Twenty-one Demands in 1915 on distraught and defenseless China, and which the Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, had described as "the opportunity of a century" for Japanese imperialism. But China and the world at large sent only relief forces, supplies, and funds to the Japanese in the hour of their calamity and momentary weakness.

The Far Eastern situation might be described under four major headings: Chinese political incompetence and consequent general helplessness; Japanese activity and virtual omnipotence from Kamchatka to Formosa and into China; European impotence—from Java and Singapore up and throughout the Far East; American responsibility—originating eighty years ago and now centered in the Philippines.

The self-destructive incompetence that now engulfs China has its sources far back in the declining decades of the Manchu dynasty—and in the inconstancy, not to say the fatuousness, of decades of American Far Eastern policy. Here it must suffice to suggest only that its immediate cause is the present form of government in China—a factional politico-military oligarchy, miscalling itself a republic—which will prove to be merely a passing phase out of which, if China can survive for several decades, will rise a real leader who will give his country a government natural and fitting to its civilization.

Japanese potency and European impotence are vividly suggested by the following words from the latest history of the Japanese Empire that has been written in England:

> Great Britain may contemplate Japan as a commercial rival (in all quarters of the globe) . . . who, in a future that is not very remote, may be found a competitor that will test her industry, ingenuity, and enterprise to the utmost. If Japan must still take a backward place in the commercial arena of the world, she can already claim one in the very front rank of the great military powers. Indeed, she is perhaps already the greatest, when judged not only by the size and quality of the forces that are at her immediate disposal but by the completeness of her organization in every possible detail, and by the provision she makes to meet all contingencies long before they can arise. As a nation, she is saturated with the spirit of militarism.

After describing the high spirit and outlook of the Japanese, the historian continues:

> Great Britain now holds her Far Eastern colonies, the great commercial depots of Hongkong and Singapore, entirely on the sufferance of Japan. From either she could be ousted as speedily as were the Germans from Kiaochow, and it is even possible that Japan might not be always indifferent, in view of her new [panasiatic] doctrine, to events in Great Britain's Indian Empire. The pact of the Pacific binds her as it does ourselves, but the history of the most Christian nations shows how illusory are international covenants as instruments for the limitation of national covetousness or ambition . . . can anyone dare to cast a stone at her if, in the future, she finds it imperative in her own interests to strengthen herself at the expense of other Powers in the Far East? It behooves Great Britain, therefore, to retain her goodwill...*

Thus an Englishman, in England's latest history of the nations, when recognizing Japanese power and British impotence in the Far East, bows to the Rising Sun. But he seems to have overlooked the potentiality of the United States in the Pacific, if only we face our responsibilities.

In more explicit terms, those who are really experienced in matters of Far Eastern international grand strategy have long since recognized that Japanese policy, though it may shift one way or another as circumstances develop, is ever directed toward an ultimate purpose. In the broadest sense, this purpose is to obtain the hegemony at least of Eastern Asia and of the Pacific.

To this end two quite different plans are known to exist. The Territorialist Plan looks primarily to the impenetration and progressive conquest of as much of the continent of Asia as possible. The absorption of Korea, dominance in Manchuria, the adventures in Fukien, Shantung, Mongolia, and Siberia, and the attempt of 1915 by means of the Twenty-one Demands to turn China virtually into a vassal state are incidents of the unfolding of this plan. Nor should Japanese incitements to insurrection in India be overlooked.

In contrast to this is the Maritime Plan. It is perhaps not generally realized that, during the last fifty years, the Japanese have completed their hold over all of the insular barriers to Eastern Asia from Kamchatka to Formosa, and that they now control all of the islands of the Pacific north of the Equator except the Aleutian Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, northern Borneo, a few small and scattered American or British islands, and the coastal islands proper off China and off the American continent. Some ten years ago there was displayed in the Tokyo Museum a map that showed *all* of these islands—and even Lower California as within the prospective Japanese realm. Though obviously stimulating to patriotic ardor, this map has been withdrawn long since, presumably as being indiscreet.

So far as is known to the writer—from many authoritative sources in the Far East—the full scope of the Japanese Maritime Plan contemplates the progressive extension of Japanese control along the insular barrier to Eastern Asia,

down to its southern terminal in the Antipodes and round into the Indian Ocean.

It may be objected that such a project is altogether fanciful because of the British and Dutch tenure of intervening positions. The power of the Dutch to defend their Far Eastern possessions against external aggression is negligible. And when we examine the English statement just quoted to the effect that Britain holds Hongkong and Singapore on the sufferance of the Japanese, there seems to be solemn substance in it.

In point of fact, Britain has been without capital power of magnitude in the Pacific since the rise of German naval power obliged her to concentrate her fleets in home waters. To-day the turmoil in Europe would prevent her from detaching an adequate force for the Pacific. Furthermore, Britain has not got at Singapore, or anywhere else in the Far East, such naval-base facilities as would be essential to the maintenance of a considerable capital fleet in the Pacific on a war basis. And even if she had such facilities, the very outbreak of serious trouble east of Suez beyond doubt would engender such conditions in India and along her eight-thousand-mile line of communication to Singapore that, at most, she would be able to maintain there only a regionally defensive force—which would be inadequate if the Japanese could gain a base, say, in the southern Philippines, and could guard their line to it. The conclusion seems inevitable that the European Powers are incapable, by themselves, of offering effective opposition to an advance of the Japanese along the insular barrier.

Returning to the Japanese plans, it should be recalled that the Japanese first completed their hold on all the outer insular barriers from Kamchatka to Formosa, between 1874 and 1895 and then began the conquest of the hinterland to that part of the barrier in pursuance of the Territorialist Plan they had learned from Prussian military policy. Much progress was made in this direction until about 1920, by which time several unexpected things had happened.

In 1898 the Philippines had passed from Spain into the strong though relatively inexperienced hands of the United States; and after 1905 European power had virtually vanished from the Pacific. Though the outbreak of the European war in 1914 gave the Japanese Territorialists "the opportunity the of century" which they were not slow to seize, the collapse of Germany in 1918 demonstrated the fallibility of Prussian policy. Meanwhile the Japanese were beginning to find that the practice of such policies in Asia aroused many unexpected obstacles and necessitated in several instances an expenditure of energy more than questionable.

The consequence of all of this was that the Territorialist Plan suffered a partial eclipse, and a Japanese recession from the continent began about 1920. For at last supporters of the Maritime Plan had persuaded the Japanese supreme authorities that the Maritime Plan promised substantially the same results as the Territorialist Plan, namely, the virtual monopoly of Eastern Asia, but by isolation instead of by conquest; that the Maritime Plan promised much more, in that it looked to the hegemony of the Pacific as well as to that of Asia; that, instead of necessitating the conquest and permanent policing of Asia, it required, in view of European impotence, only the removal of the United States from the Philippines and thereafter the progressive extension of Japanese control over virtually defenseless and more or less isolated islands; and that, therefore, the energies of the Japanese Empire should be concentrated on the development of the navy rather than of the army—and on the freeing of the Philippines.

Such is the order of the day in high Japanese circles; and such are its purposes.

It places before the United States the undivided responsibility of determining the future of the Far East, of the Pacific, and of much more on our ever-shrinking globe.

In the face of such a responsibility, it would seem fitting to review our policies and practices in the Far East in order that our future conduct there may be as appropriate as possible.

Somewhat as the principal Powers in Europe have struggled for centuries against one another for preponderant power there, so the extensions of their activities to the Far East have been characterized by rivalries to secure preferential opportunities for commercial profits. In those rivalries diplomacy, the show of force, and war have played prominent parts. And toward the close of the nineteenth century the Japanese Empire—having succeeded, where China failed, in escaping the role of victim—joined in the contest, intensifying its record of impairments of sovereignty, of sequestrations of territory, and of subjugations of peoples primarily for preferential economic opportunities.

The first commercial treaty of the United States in the Far East was with Siam in 1833. But instead of seeking preferential opportunities, it provided that Americans were to enjoy economic opportunities merely equal to those granted to other nationals. By a show of naval force in 1842, we secured similar concessions from the Chinese when the British were seeking special concessions at the close of their Opium War; and these Chinese concessions to us were embodied, in part, in the Treaty of Wang Hia, in 1844, incidentally to which our Open Door Doctrine was inaugurated. In 1853 and 1854 we opened the Japanese Empire to the modern world—again by a show of naval force. Subsequent commerical treaties with it and the revised treaties of 1858 with China connoted the maximum area of theoretical application of our Open Door Doctrine, which aims that all nations should enjoy equality of economic opportunity, so that none need impair the sovereignty or sequestrate the territories of others.

During those decades American opportunities and interests in the Far East had been developed in the face of intense rivalries to a remarkable extent by our insistence on being conceded opportunities merely equal to those conceded to others. Whenever necessary, we had supported such equitable insistence by a show of adequate armed force. And by thus supporting such a policy firmly, we had done much to decrease inequity and to raise to a more equitable plane the conduct of affairs in the Far East. But from 1861 until 1898 we neglected the Far East, our energies being diverted from it by our Civil War and by the subsequent internal development of our own country.

Meanwhile the British Empire, the Russian Empire, and France sedulously prosecuted their politico-military campaigns for special privilege in China. In 1894 the Japanese Empire entered this arena actively and won its first modern war against China. But then the Japanese were so weak and the European Powers so strong in the Far East that the latter were able with impunity to deprive the Japanese of important items of their spoils of victory. Yet the advent of this ambitious though relatively weak local contestant in the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, so stimulated the activities of the European contestants that the great diplomatic "battle for concessions" developed at Peking.

At that time European power was the transcendent factor in the Far East. It was composed, however, merely of extensions to that region of the relative stature of the leading nations in the European balance of power. But developments elsewhere began to show the British that they would have more urgent need in other parts for the sanctions on which their premier position in the Far East rested. So they stimulated the American Government, whose interest in the Far East had just been reawakened by our acquisition of the Philippines, to revive our Open Door Doctrine, which the British themselves had been prominent in disregarding.

This facilitated our obtaining in 1900 from the principal European Powers and from the Japanese Empire separate professions of accord with our Doctrine. But whatever hope such professions promised for an end to the struggle for preferential opportunities was soon dissipated; for the initial Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 furnished England's Oriental ally with a shield behind which to move with impunity, and the consequent Russo-Japanese War virtually eliminated Russia as a first-class Power in the Far East and added immeasurably to the self-confidence and actual power of the Japanese.

During these developments American diplomacy was active in the Far East, incidentally making the mistake of enabling the Japanese to end their war against Russia victoriously before their finances were exhausted and before slowmoving Russia could mobilize its full strength. But when the Japanese committed such a flagrant violation of the Open Door Doctrine and of their own solemn promises as they did when they absorbed Korea, the United States closed its eyes to the occurrence.

Meanwhile the rise of German power on land and sea had forced the concentration of British and French strength in Europe, preparatory to the great war, which European statesmen saw, years in advance, was virtually inevitable. So with Russian, British, and French power gone from the Far East—in as much as they no longer would express material force there—the kinetic power of the Japanese Empire, the potential power of the United States, and the impotence of the newborn Chinese Republic were the major factors in the Far Eastern situations immediately before the outbreak of the European war.

It is difficult to believe that, if American statecraft then had been as realistically clear-sighted as that of the European Powers or of the Japanese Empire, we should not have

made every effort to substitute American naval power in the Far East for the European power withdrawn of necessity from there; and this in order to give to our Open Door Doctrine—and to the international equity it connotes—the sanction that subsequent events proved was essential to maintain it and to maintain peace in the Far East. But we did nothing of the sort. Consequently, when the long expected European war broke out in 1914, there was virtually no material obstacle to prevent the Japanese Empire from working its will on the defenseless Chinese Republic.

In view of our record since 1861, it is not surprising that we merely filed mild paper protests against the enforcements of most of the Twenty-one Demands in 1915, whereby the Japanese sought to turn China virtually into a vassal of the Japanese Empire—in spite of the Open Door Doctrine and of Japanese subscription to it. And when the consequences of those Demands were under discussion at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, our President-Delegate took no effective step to contravene those consequences; nor did he seek to prevent the Japanese from retaining the former German islands in the Pacific that brought them nearly half-way across the Pacific and directly across our lines of communication with the Philippines.

According to some pacifist theorems, abstention on the part of China, the European Powers, and the United States from forcefully opposing the Japanese expansion should have assured peace in the Far East. But unfortunately, upon the inauguration of the late President Harding, in March 1921, there came to hand detailed, specific, and conclusive evidence of a technical nature that the Japanese were making intensive preparations for a naval war in 1924. On the other hand, at that time in the United States there was most positive demand for a retrenchment in Federal expenditures, and there was emotional clamor for disarmament such as usually occurs in victorious countries after a great war fought supposedly "to end war."

To solve this dilemma, among other things, the Washington Conference was called "with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East" such as to permit of a limitation of naval armaments by agreement between the United States, the British Empire, the Japanese Empire, France, and Italy.

It produced six treaties of which we need here consider only three.

The Four-Power Treaty, now in effect between the United States, the British Empire, the Japanese Empire, and France, provides that if the rights of any of these four Powers in relation to its insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific are threatened by the aggressive action of any outside Power, then the four Powers shall confer together as to measures to meet the situation. This treaty also provides that if a controversy arises between any of the four Powers themselves as to said insular rights that is not settled by diplomacy, then the subject shall be referred to a conference of all of the four Powers. To quote the Report of the American Delegation to the Senate: "The present Treaty promises not an agreement of any sort, but merely consultation." It also ended the Anglo-Japanese alliance but not the Franco-Japanese alliance.

The Nine-Power Treaty reasserts the oft-professed Open Door Doctrine and lifts it from the level of separate diplomatic exchanges among the Powers about China to that of an explicit and solemn engagement, signed simultaneously by China and by all of the Powers except Russia now especially interested in the Far East. Unfortunately, up to the moment of writing, France has not seen fit to ratify this treaty, though her Delegates signed it more than two years ago. So as yet it is no more in effect than a contract which has not been properly countersigned.

Assuming however, that France will ratify the Nine-Power Treaty we still shall be confronted by the implications from the actual record of the Open Door Doctrine in the Far East. In substance this record is that professions of adherence to the Doctrine have been made innumerable times by many Powers during the past eighty years, but that such professions have been violated in practice when the Open Door Doctrine was not supported at least by the potentiality of force where the latter would be effective. This gives added importance to the Naval Limitation Treaty now in effect.

Before the Washington Conference the total tonnage of effective American, British, and Japanese combatant vessels of all kinds—built, or for the building of which appropriations had been made—was in the ratio of about 6-5-3; and the corresponding tonnage of their effective capital ships was in the ratio of about 6-4-3.

At the opening of the Conference the United States proposed that the tonnage of capital ships, of aircraft carriers, of virtually all other surface combatant auxiliaries, and of submarines be limited so that, after specified scrappings and replacements, the ratio in each and all of these four classes would be 5-5-3. But where such all-inclusive combatant fleet-limitation was sought, only the limitation of the sizes of the capital ships and of the aircraft-carrier classes was secured, thus leaving all Powers entirely free to build any number of such auxiliaries as cruisers and submarines, provided only that no such individual auxiliary exceed 10,000 tons or mount a gun of larger caliber than eight inches. Indeed, the Japanese refused to agree even to this half-measure of fleet-limitation unless we agreed to their proposal that all insular fortifications and naval bases west of Alaska and of the Hawaiian Islands should not be developed beyond their strength at the close of the Conference.

Politicians and laymen seem to have given little consideration to this limitation of insular fortifications and naval bases. But, in contrast to lay opinion, strategists generally agree that it is of the utmost importance. For many of them recognize that this limitation was really the major objective of the Japanese at the Washington Conference. In fact, some American strategists foresaw that the Japanese would attempt to secure just such a limitation; and this because a limitation of forts and bases would make it especially difficult and costly for the United States fleet to reach Far Eastern waters and to operate there protractedly; and it would leave most of our dependents—of our possessions and of our other interests in that region—virtually without either land or sea defenses.

As the Naval Limitation Treaty more than cut the power of our capital fleet in half, reduced its ratio from 6-4-3 to 5-5-3, and greatly increased the difficulties of our expressing an effective measure of naval power in the Far East, it seems impossible to consider the Naval Treaty as supporting the Four-Power Treaty or the Nine-Power Treaty—from our point of view.

On the contrary, these three treaties, taken together, seem to be in accordance with our traditional procedure in the Far East during the last sixty years; namely, to make political paper gestures there which we leave to "moral force" to support, although armed force has ever been the dominant factor and essential sanction in the Far East, and although the recent record of realities in the Far East has shown a marked recession of equitable policies before the advance of forceful practices.

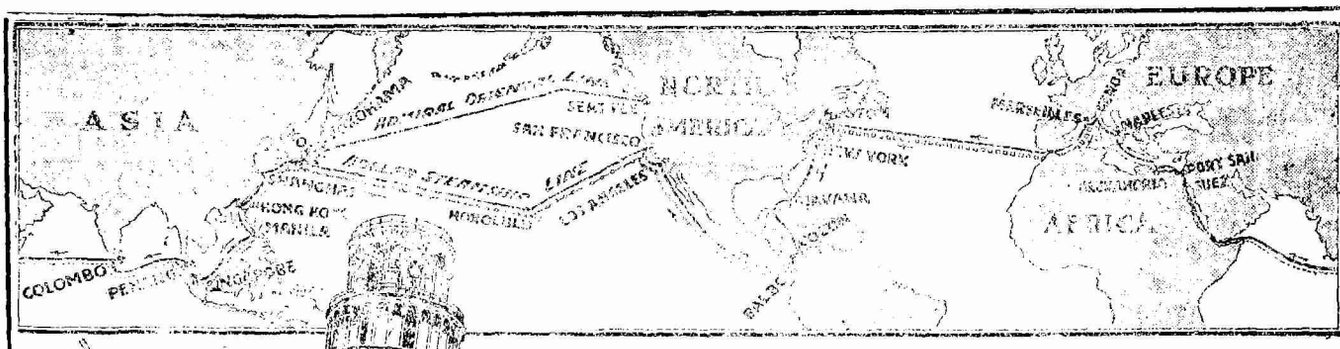
In brief, our record in the Far East has had two phases: At first we supported equity with force whenever there was need of the latter and until about 1860. By so doing we bettered both our own interests and general conditions in that part of the world. But since then we have merely dallied with the Far Eastern situation, seeming to be satisfied by the consistency of advancing the same paper program—from which, as a rule, we withheld the support essential to its realization.

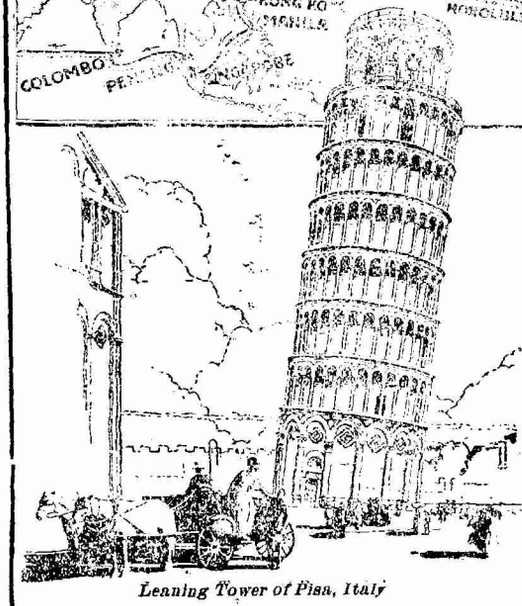
The consequences of this omission on our part were not so serious while the European Powers maintained enough real force in the Far East to curb the growth of Japanese power. But the sin of omission for which we must bear the undivided responsibility is that we did not substitute the restraining influence of American naval power for that of European naval power when conditions in Europe obliged the Europeans to withdraw the weight of their forces from the Far East.

The outstanding result of this last omission on our part is that, whereas the Japanese were barely able to overcome the Chinese in 1895 and the Russians in 1905, by 1915 they had grown so strong as to attempt to turn all of China practically into a vassal state; and now they are virtually unopposed and all-powerful in the Far East north of the Philippines—where, for the moment, one small island at the mouth of Manila Bay blocks their whole southward expansion.

This brings us to a consideration of the responsibility confronting the United States in the Philippines and to the question of how the United States may use and support its position there to maintain peace in the Orient.

The outstanding circumstances relating to the Philippines may be summarized as follows: While the Japanese have had a large measure of success in penetrating the continent of Asia, and while they have attained virtual omnipotence within a radius of say, fifteen hundred miles from Tokyo, good and sufficient reasons have developed for their suspending present prosecution of their Territorialist Plan in favor of their Maritime Plan—which later looks to their pushing their control southward along the insular barrier and isolating Eastern Asia by controlling all strategic points of





Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

Seven Sister Ships

	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrives New York
President Adams	July 18	August 27	Sept. 11
President Garfield	August 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 25
President Polk	August 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 9
President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4

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29-195

communication. This prospect is of exceedingly great future importance to Britain and to the Netherlands, neither of which can defend her equatorial possessions. But it is of more imminent importance to the United States: for the Philippines are the immediate obstacle to the next essential step in the grand plan that the Japanese have selected for their imperial expansion in the Pacific and in Asia.

Under such circumstances it would seem patent that the Japanese, from now on, will concentrate every effort toward bringing about such conditions that the Philippines will no longer block their empire building. And here it is well to recall that, immediately after the Japanese took Formosa in 1895, they became keenly interested in the efforts of some Filipinos to throw off the rule of Spain; and they were bitterly disappointed when the Philippines passed into the stronger hands of the United States. In fact, from then on Japanese activities of all kinds in the Pnilippines have continued to be of great concern.

It is under such circumstances and influences that some advocate giving the Philippines their independence. Here it should be said frankly that, while it would be possible for the United States to withdraw entirely from the Philippines and to turn them adrift, it is impossible to give the Filipinos self-governing independence as we understand it; and this for the very simple reason that the mass of the eleven million inhabitants of the islands are utterly incapable of throwing off the rule of the handful of professional politicians who have been allowed to entrench themselves in the government of the Philippines—by methods and with results to themselves that would make an old-time Tammany chief turn green with envy. The present question is not one of independence for the Filipinos. It is merely whether they shall be governed by a lot of Spanish and Chinese half-breeds with or without the restraining influence of the United States.

There cannot be any doubt but that if this restraining influence were withdrawn—and if the Philippines could be isolated from all external dangers—the internal rivalries of such as the three-quarters Spanish Quezon and the three-quarters Chinese Osmena would embark the Philippines on a career compared with which that of Mexico would appear one of extreme tranquillity and prosperity. Nor can there be any doubt but that, if by some miracle the Filipinos could set up a government of approximate internal orderliness and stability, it would be undermined and overthrown by external influences even more rapidly than was that of the ancient Korean realm when it stood in the path of the Japanese Territorialist Plan just as the Philippines now stand in the path of the Japanese Maritime Plan.

Since the Washington Conference Filipino casuists and their partisan fatuists have taken to pointing to the Four-Power Treaty—which "promises not an agreement of any sort, but merely consultation"—as guaranteeing the security of an independent republic of the Philippines. But in doing so they serenely overlook the fact that the Four-Power Treaty refers only to the rights of each of the four Powers in their own several "insular possessions and insular dominions" and not in any way to any territory which is not an "insular possession" such as the Philippines now are, or an "insular dominion" such as New Zealand. And even if the Four-Power Treaty could be stretched to cover an independent republic of the Philippines—which never could hope alone to defend itself against the Japanese—it would be well to bear in mind the English historian's statement quoted above that "the history of the most Christian nations shows how illusory are international covenants as instruments for the limitation of national covetousness or ambition."

On the one hand, the well-meant but fatuous fancies of many Americans, in and out of office, are responsible in no small measure for the deplorable internal political conditions and for the consequent backwardness of economic development that now characterize the Philippines. On the other hand, the failure of the United States to apprehend and to meet the realistic trend of events in the Far East in recent decades—as we have seen above—is in no small measure responsible for the unrestrained growth of such extremely menacing external conditions as those to which the Philippines now are exposed.

To withdraw the restraining influence of our internal administration on Filipino politicians would be a glaring manifestation of lack of any decent sense of responsibility to the mass of Filipinos. To turn the Islands adrift now that they are the outstanding obstacle in the chosen path of Japanese expansion would be a flagrant betrayal not only of the Filipinos but of every interest which white civilization possesses east of Suez, from Siberia to New Zealand to say nothing of the determining effect that our action will now have on whether the Pacific is to be a safeguard or a menace to future Americans.

The only question to be considered is how to make the Japanese realize the utter futility of entertaining designs against the Philippines, or other adjacent regions, while not giving them any warrant for interpreting our action as having an aggresive intent. Fortunately we can do this—if we will.

Our ability to make obviously futile an attack on the Philippines, or on any region to the south of them, depends on our being manifestly able and ready, at all times, to focus in the Philippines a naval force so superior in every essential respect that the Japanese naval forces could not cover the landing of an adequate invasion force and keep open its sea lines of support—or could not maintain southward sea lines of communication past the Philippines. In turn, our ability to focus such a force there at any time depends on the condition as well as the size of our fleet in every essential respect—*and* on its being assured of a secure haven of refuge for refit in the Philippines at the end of a five-thousand-mile emergency trip from the Hawaiian Islands. And finally, the assurance of our fleet's finding such a haven as a base-region from which to operate depends on our being able to hold such a haven against any attack until our fleet and reinforcements arrive.

The great expanse of virtually landlocked water in Manila Bay offers the natural facilities for such a haven. And most fortunately, during the Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson administrations our military authorities were allowed gradually to build up a system of fortifications on Corregidor Island and in its vicinity, at the entrance to Manila Bay, such as would for a time deny an enemy entrance to the Bay. Indeed, in the summer of 1923 the military authorities in the Philippines described Corregidor to the present writer as "the Gibraltar of the Far East."

Naturally, the composition and distribution of its defenses are military secrets. But it is broadly known, in generld terms, that the Corregidor defenses of Manila Bay woual be virtually impregnable for a while against attacks from land, sea, or air—provided that the defenses were adequately manned, munitioned, and supplied before an attack and before our lines of communication to the Philippines were interfered with.

Yet Corregidor does not defend the Philippines. Corregidor defends merely Manila Bay as an essential refit haven for the fleet. Once the fleet is based on this haven, then it is the function of the fleet to defend the Philippines at sea by taking such measures that the enemy's ability to land and maintain an invading force will be parried and destroyed.

But if Corregidor were to fall before our fleet arrived, then the enemy fleet could enter Manila Bay and, probably, could debar our fleet from entrance. United such circumstances we not only would have failed to defend the Philippines, but our fleet, depleted by a long voyage and without secure refit facilities, would be in a very serious situation opposed to an enemy fleet, presumably ready for battle though smaller in numbers.

Assuming that the fleet we could send to the Philippines would be larger than the one the Japanese could send, the success or failure of our defense of the Islands would depend, primarily, on the length of time Corregidor would hold out and on the length of time it would take us to prepare our fleet, dispatch it, and have it reach Corregidor, and cut the sea lines of the enemy attacking Corregidor.

As with every fortress, the length of time Corregidor could hold out would depend on the strength of the force attacking it. As its reduction not only would prevent us from defending the Philippines, but might make possible the virtual destruction of our fleet, it is safe to assume that the enemy would concentrate the maximum possible force against Corregidor as quickly as possible. To offset the speed with which he would hope to reduce Corregidor, we should get our fleet out to its relief as quickly as possible.

This means that, in every essential respect, our fleet should be ready in American waters for instant service in Asiatic waters. But out fleet is in no such condition.

Out of the eighteen battleships left us by the Naval Treaty, thirteen need to have their guns elevated to shoot at the enemy as far as the enemy can shoot at them; and thirteen need additional protection against torpedoes and air bombs. Whereas we have only 75,000 tons of modern light cruisers, we should have about 295,000 tons under the "Treaty ratio." That is, we are short by about 220,000 tons in light cruisers. And similarly, we are short by about 50,000 tons in submarines.

Our most westerly so-called advance operating-base in the Hawaiian Islands requires construction which will cost

(*Continued on page 194*)

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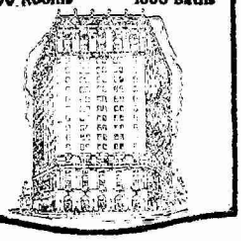

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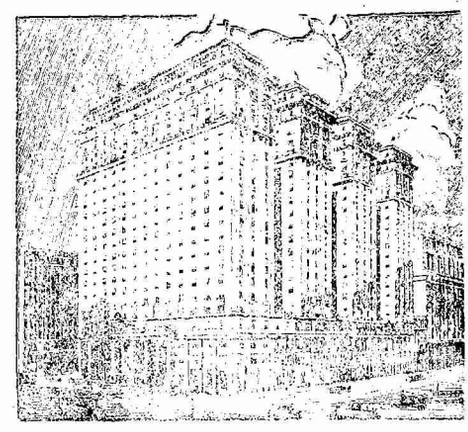

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The Anti-American Agitation in Japan

(*From the Japan Chronicle, Kobe*)

READERS will have seen from the extracts given from the Japanese Press during the past week enough to judge of the nature of the boycott movement which has provided the newspapers with so much material for sensation. The most sensational of the papers appears to be the *Yamato*, which will be remembered as the leader in the anti-British campaign in 1916. It is a paper of no particular standing, though sufficiently popular; but as was seen on the earlier occasion, organs of higher repute, seeing their wilder contemporary embarked on a remunerative career, followed more wildly with what the public seems to expect. Other papers which give a good deal of prominence to the boycott are, as might be expected, the *Yorodzu* and the *Yushin Nippo*. The *Hochi* has also distinguished itself by giving some lively details of happenings in Kobe such as seem to have escaped the notice of newspapers published nearer the scene of these events, but that is rather a speciality of the *Hochi* at all times. The *Yushin*, in an outburst of local patoritism, claimed for Kobe the place of pride in the anti-American agitation, because, as soon as Congress had passed the Immigration Bill, a man, said to be drunk, tried to knife the Peruvian Consul! This bad shot reminds one of a remark once made by Dr. Dernburg, German Secretary for the Colonies, to the effect that to the non-European races, all Europeans are alike—from which he proceeded to argue the need of a European solidarity. His advice was quite lost sight of during the war.

As might have been anticipated, the most striking feature of the boycott has been the passionate eagerness of those who had something to gain by it. The cinematograph people have been the most active. Japanese movie companies produce a great many films, of undoubted popularity, yet the superior technique and novelty of the American films make "Foreign Films" a specially attractive notice at any Japanese cinematograph hall. It is just in a matter like this, however, where crowds of people can be appealed to, that there is a chance of exploiting their patriotism in order to get them to take something that they only like moderately instead of the film that they would really prefer. Of course, the cinematograph theatre people hate the idea. If it has to be, the *katsuben* will be instructed to use their utmost eloquence in the good cause, but meanwhile the theatre owners would like to dodge the boycott. They plead contracts in which they have had to put down money in advance, but in the Kwanto district they are said to have been rushed into a promise to start the boycott on the 27th. In the Kwansai they are more cautious. They make the same plea, but with more force, and at the time of writing have not consented to any date. So long as the date is put a good way ahead, they do not mind promising. For if the boycott were a really popular movement, audiences would not look at the American films, and it would not pay to show them, however much had been laid out on them. To assign a future date for the boycott is therefore ridiculous, and only means that if it is really to be enforced by that time, it will be through sheer propaganda of the interested parties—not from any popular indignation against America.

A smaller, but still noticeable import from America which the patriotic boycotters have marked down for their prey is gramophone records. Here too there is a Japanese substitute, which can be pushed if the drum is whacked sufficiently loudly. Of either the sensational cinema films or the trivial music of the bulk of the gramophone records, it might seem ridiculous to say that they have an educational value; yet as a matter of fact they have, and the cinema and the gramophone have spread a knowledge throughout the Japanese public of many things Western. It is a mixed sort of knowledge, and much better things might have been done with the opportunity that offered, but a part of the pleasure in the "movies" is the pleasure of learning of new and strange things, while the gramophone ministers to an awakened thirst for music of the Western kind, which is so much richer in every way than any of the Oriental varieties. No propaganda of interested patriotism will stand long against the desire for knowledge, vulgarised as much of it may be.

It has been pointed out that these patriotic advocates of home made films and discs depend entirely on America for the materials of their trade. Naturally they say nothing about this. All that can be done in the way of a boycott is to urge people not to use obviously American articles, and these are generally trifling things. Hence we find the campaign that has taken for its main lines films and discs, peters out lamely with soaps and powders. Patriotic panderers and bullies address assemblies of hired women ex-

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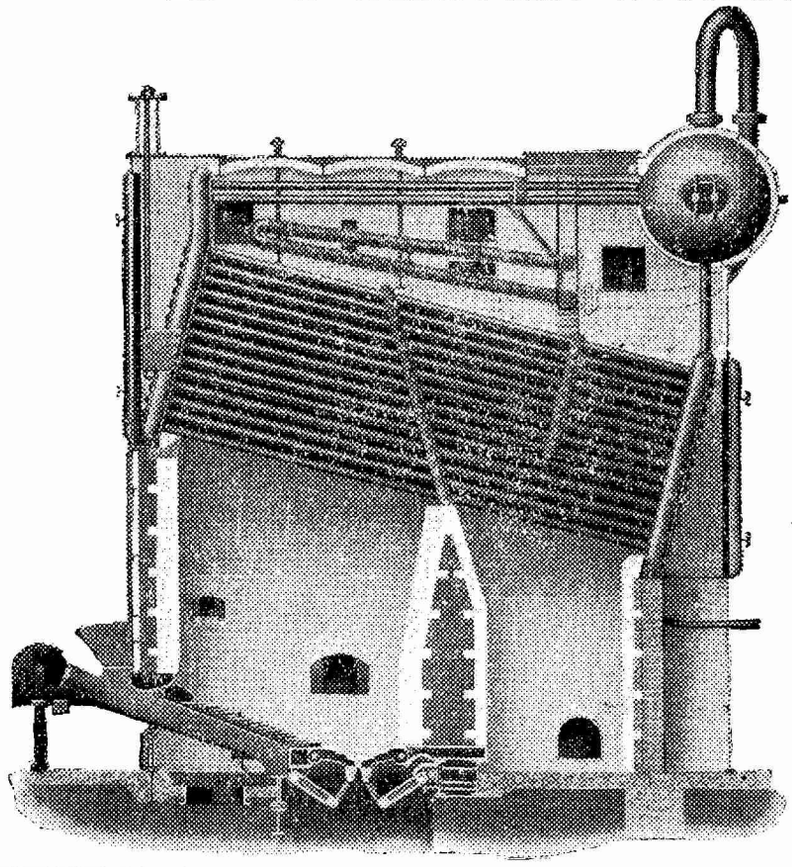

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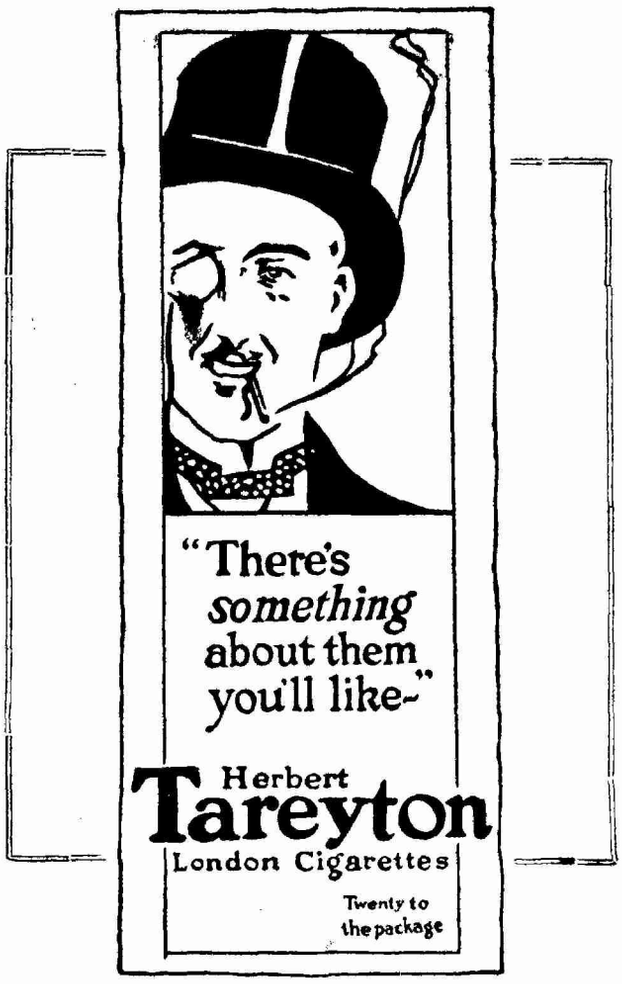
horting them to punish America and use non-American perfumes and cosmetics, and the thing is reported in the Press as an expression of the determination of a great nation. As for things that are not obviously American, Japan is already committed to taking $150,000,000 worth of reconstruction materials on the long credit represented by the recent loan, and a big order with the Westinghouse Company has just been recorded. Doubtless other countries could supply Japan's needs, but at the present time America is the only country that can afford sufficient credit. A vigorous campaign by Japanese interests might cause shopkeepers to keep American groceries at the back of the shop, but a manufacturer who needs an American machine for his work or who needs American iron and steel as his raw material cannot afford to listen to the patriots, and would be only doing his country an injury if he did. The crowd does not generally see the really important articles of commerce, and when it does, it has to shut its eyes as when patriots scour round the town on American motor cars to tell everybody that they must not use American goods—surely one of the most absurd features in a campaign that is ninety-nine per cent humbug in any case. It is said that the film boycott has already fizzled out, and the police having begun to take notice—presumably because they can hardly ignore Section 8 of the Criminal Code whenever it suits them—the boycotters are getting almost apologetic. Some of them are declaring that they are only out against luxuries, especially those indulged in by women. After all, the women appealed to are themselves a luxury indulged in by men!

As for the other aspects of the boycott, we learn from the *Japan Times* that the Metropolitan Police are themselves joining in with a ban on dancing. "It has been decided by the police that dancing in public places is inimical to law, order and morals, and hence an order is to be issued soon forbidding it." The manager of the Imperial Hotel, it is stated, caused some resentment by allowing a ball to take place at the Hotel after he had promised that, for the time being, there would be no dancing, but as the ball was given by the French Embassy, which engaged the ball-room and invited the guests, the manager very rightly pleaded that it could not be considered a public dance. If there was any serious element in the attempt to boycott America the promoters are tending to reduce it to a farce. Perhaps they are of the opinion that dancing is a peculiarly American institution, quite oblivious of the fact that Europe was dancing long before American joined in and before "the red man danced by his red cedar tree." If they do want to boycott a peculiarly American institution, then they should turn their attention to baseball, and cause all the schools to abandon an American game which cannot but have a bad effect on the morals of the rising generation. Among the incidents reported in our Tokyo contemporaries is the abrupt decision of some Japanese passengers in a motor bus that they would not ride in the same vehicle with an American. The American in question, who relates the story, showed more politeness than the Japanese by sacrificing himself to their decision. (It was presumably an American bus.) A mob of anti-American agitators stormed Yokohama on Thursday last (12th instant) distributing handbills demanding that the citizens should not purchase American goods. Nothing was said as to refusing to sell goods to America. Evidently the agitators do not care to consider this side of the question, but it has been considered by the Kofu Chamber of Commerce, which points out that a boycott would not only exclude many imports essential for Japan's welfare, but that, if it were followed by reprisals, would spell ruin for the silk industry of Japan and other industries dependent upon it.

Such is the great Boycott. It is a very poor show. There is no life in it. They do things much more effectively in China. It has been allowed to run on, apparently in the hope that it would impress America with a due sense of the intensity of public feeling in Japan, but it is to be feared that it will have exactly the opposite effect. Of the shopkeepers who have stuck up notices, it would be difficult to discover what they had to lose. It is easier to see that they had a flair for notoriety. The whole thing, in fact, has been merely an advertising stunt.

Shipping Board Planning Two More "Leviathans"

E. C. Plummer, vice chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board in an address delivered on June 12 at a dinner given on board the steamship *Leviathan* to 900 agents of the United States Lines stated that the Shipping Board now has plans in hand for two new passenger liners similar to the *Leviathan*. And in addition the Board also has in contemplation five other vessels of improved passenger and freight type under consideration. The experience of the Board in operation of the giant *Leviathan* had shown, in Mr. Plummer's opinion, that good service and food had been successful in attracting patronage to American ships.



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The Kienningfu District of Fukien

BY CHUEN-LIN CHEN

THIS province consisting of nine prefectures is largely hilly and mountainous. Foochow is its capital located on both sides of the beautiful Min River and it naturally abounds in picturesque scenery. There are regular steamers between this port and Shanghai, traveling a distance of about 1,260 li in some 42 hours, They can only have access to "Pagoda Anchorage," owing to the shallowness of the Min River, which is being dredged by the Min Conservancy, Foochow.

Kienningfu, one of the four upper prefectures, is situated in the North of the province and therefore occupies none the less important position, leading to the borders of both Chekiang and Kiangsi. It is some 540 li distant from Foochow and can be reached by small boats otherwise called "Sparrow Boats" from the latter direct in about seven days, if the weather is favorable. Large boats forwarding goods up require more than ten days because of their being too clumsy to be easily steered. A boat going down to Foochow only takes three days, as it goes with the stream. Coming up against the current, boatmen have to exercise much labor and great care in directing their boats, due to the fact that lying in the stream are numerous rocks which cause dangerous rapids. The steam launch from Foochow can only get as far as to Shuikow on account of rocks lying in the way above this port along the Min River, so boats must be hired to complete the remaining voyage of about 320 li to Kienningfu. Unless good routes for either motor service or the running of carts are constructed to take the place of the old paths and trails, there is scarcely any prospect of improving the difficult means of communication.

Owing to the absence of good transporting facilities, industrial development is almost an impossibility. However, this city has been progressing steadily along modern lines, in spite of local people being still conservative. Electric light came into existence last year. There have been established schools for boys and girls respectively and there are two missionary hospitals, of which one is for women. Besides there is one good hospital with a dispensary owned by a well-educated doctor. Foreign missionaries, about nine or ten, are taking great interest in helping this city grow so far as their various activities are concerned. The majority of merchants are Kiangsi people and those from other districts, so that the dialect problem can be solved by means of mandarin which obtains here as well as the local dialects.

The agricultural products of Kienningfu and its territory are wood, tea, mushrooms, bamboo shoots, paper, wood-oil, lotus seed, rice, camphor, etc. They give employment to thousands of workers every year and consequently contribute a good deal to the prosperity of this city. While it will be too much to describe all of them, remarks on a few of the more important ones may be made.

Of wood there are several kinds, of which pine and fir are produced in large quantities. To start a forest operation, a camp big enough to lodge sufficient laborers must be constructed at a suitable site in the woods. After being felled, trees are cut into logs which will have to be skidded out, by means of sleds made of timber, to piles by the side of streamlets. Logs will then be unstacked into the water and be floated out by coolies to the navigable stream. This is the place where they are nailed into rafts. When made up, rafts are despatched to Foochow by rafting coolies under an escort who undertakes paying likin, etc. en route. At Foochow rafts are broken up and logs contained therein are sawn into planks to be shipped to other provinces for consumers. Although the cost of standing forests is not dear, yet the expenses in producing logs are comparatively very big.

Mushrooms grow in the winter on certain kinds of trees specially felled for the purpose. This is a monopoly of two hsiens of Chekianese who come to this part of Fukien once a year. In order not to let their monopoly go to the hands of local people, they bring their sons as companions who are taught the ways of planting this crop. Some children are only from five to six years old. These people are mostly very poor and hard workers. They go out to the forest before dawn every morning for the purpose of finding and gathering mushrooms which grow very rapidly.

Cantonese tea traders visit Kienningfu every spring. In the tea producing centers, Ancestral Halls or temples are used as godowns, in which tea is dried by fire, sorted by women, and packed into boxes by men. Lots of women and girls have

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a chance to obtain a little money by this labor; and many boats fully laden with boxes of tea are seen leaving for Foochow almost every day during the tea season. The well-known Bohea (Wu I Shan) Mountains are situated on both banks of a tributary of the Kienning River. On this branch are nine famous curves through which the stream drops down the rocky bed. The tea grown here is the best of its kind in Fukien. The rocks on which tea plants grow, are wonderfully shaped like various objects, so that the scenery is beyond all description.

There are several customs worthy of mentioning here. Having an unshaken faith in the worship of Bodhisat, many of the local women of forty or more years of age go out early in the morning to the temples to recite Buddhistic scriptures there for their welfare in the next world, and come back home in the evening. Hence, temples are seen everywhere in the city and its suburbs. When a man is taken seriously ill, his home folks always resort as their last means of treatment to the employment of a magician who, after making himself possessed by means of hypnotism, cuts a little bit of his own tongue and then with the blood writes a prescription for the patient. This sort of curing is very foolish, and of course produces no effect at all. Owing to lack of hygienic knowledge, well-to-do or wealthy people are generally in the habit of keeping at home the coffin containing the corpse of a member of their family for at least three years, sometimes more.

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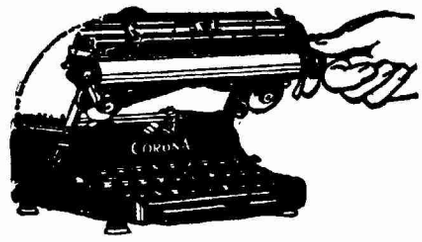

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Men and Events

Demaree C. Bess, formerly a member of the staff of the Los Angeles *Times* and the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has joined the editorial department of the Shanghai *Times*.

Major Arthur Bassett of the British-American Tobacco Company departed last week on a business trip to Peking. He expects to be absent from Shanghai for about ten days.

Eight U. S. submarines arrived in port from the Philippines this week, en route to Chefoo where maneuvers are to be held this summer by about 30 ships and some 5,000 men.

Mrs. J. Harold Dollar has presented to the Shanghai Baseball Club a handsome new American flag which was flown for the first time at the baseball game on the Fourth of July.

The 1924 *Johanneau* is a splendid volume of over 300 pages, printed on high grade paper and well bound. All connected with its publication are deserving of hearty congratulation.

Dr. Gilbert Reid of the International Institute, Peking, arrived in Shanghai this week to meet his daughter Jean R. Reid, who was graduated last June from Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

A dinner dance held by the American University Club on July 11 at the Union Club of China, was attended by a large number of Chinese and American college men with their wives. A radio concert was one of the attractions of the evening's entertainment.

Judge Milton D. Purdy, with officers of the U. S. Court for China, left Shanghai on July 5 for a trip to North China, Tientsin and Mukden, where court is to be held. A long list of cases at Tientsin will probably keep the Judge away from Shanghai until the latter part of August.

Li Chen-nan, professor of English and mathematics at the College of Yale in China at Changsha, is in Shanghai on his way to America where he will enter Yale University this fall for a special course in education and psychology. After a year at Yale he expects to enter Columbia University.

John E. Nelson, who has been assistant trade commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, in Shanghai for the past year and a half, has been promoted to first assistant in the Far Eastern Division of the Department at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have already sailed for the United States.

Larry Lehrbas, who has been a popular member of the *China Press* staff for the past three years, sailed for America on July 5, aboard the *President Grant*, accompanied by his mother. He intends to join the New York staff of the *International News Service*, for which he has been correspondent while in the East.

Percy Jackson, resident engineer for the Walsh and Weidner Boiler Company of 11 Broadway, New York and Chattanooga, Tenn., has established an office in Shanghai and is in a position to supply technical advice on the subjects of boiler installations for all kinds of industrial plants. Mr. Jackson's residence is at No. 450 G. Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.

July 11 has been announced as the date for the inauguration of a weekly Peking-Tientsin-Peitaiho passenger air service. Mr. Northridge, an American, is in command of the Vimy 10 passenger plane, which will leave Peking at 3 P.M. Fridays, arriving an hour later at Tientsin, and at Peitaho at 6 P.M. The return will be made on Mondays between 8 and 11 A.M. The round trip will cost $80.

Mrs. H. C. Mei of the Shanghai Y. W. C. A., returned to China recently from a three months' trip in America where she attended the meeting of the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A. held in Washington in May and the National Convention of the same organization held in New York. Mrs. Mei addressed large audiences on both occasions, ahd met many of the leading women of America.

Dr. K. C. Leebrick, professor of science and history in the University of Hawaii, is in Shanghai in the interest of a Pan-Pacific Conference which has been called for 1925 under the auspices of the National Y. M. C. A. movement about the Pacific. The National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and the Shanghai Committee planned to entertain Dr. Leebrick at dinner at the Kung Teh Ling Restaurant on Friday evening of this week.

Volume IV. of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service Reports by Dr. Wu Lien Teh, director and chief medical officer of the service, is just off the Tientsin Press. It deals with the Record of Pneumonic Plague Outbreaks throughout the World from the Earliest Times, Plague in Wild Rodents, Study of the Morbid Histology of the 1921 Plague Epidemic, and many other chapters of interest. The volume leaves no doubt as to the effectiveness of the service and the unusual efficiency of its director.

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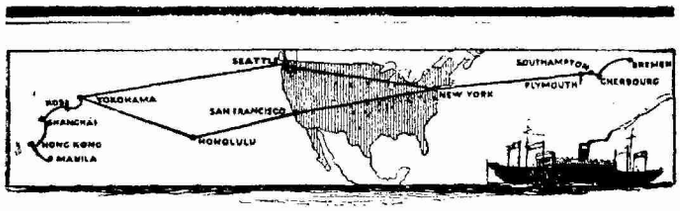

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T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Hal E. Marsden formerly connected with the Standard Oil Company of New York in Shanghai has joined the Cosmopolitan Film Expedition on a three years tour of the world which will be devoted to the filming of wild animals and bird life. The expedition started about a month ago on the yacht *Adventure* which is a converted sub-chaser. After spending nine months cruising about the West Indies, they will proceed up the Amazon in South America and then across to Africa and finally back to America by way of India, Siam, Straits Settlements, China and Japan.

Word just received by Mr. F. C. Thompson, acting general agent in Yokohama for the Admiral Oriental Line, states that the American National Foreign Trade Council has decided to hold its annual convention in Seattle in June 1925. The convention was held in Boston this year and a large number of trade and shipping men from all over the world were in attendance. It is expected that Pacific problems, trade and shipping will play a big part in the discussions next year, and that many business men from the Orient will attend. The Admiral Oriental Line plans to entertain visitors to the convention from the Orient while they are in Seattle.

The *China Law Review* published by the students of the Comparative Law School of Soochow University, contains in the April issue just out an editorial appreciation of the work of Judge Charles S. Lobingier, former judge of the U. S. Court for China. The editorial calls attention to the fact that during Judge Lobingier's term of ten yeays that more than 2,000 cases were heard which was six times the number heard by his two predecessors over a period of eight years. The editorial also calls attention to the fact that the Comparative Law School conferred upon Judge Lobingier the degree of "Doctorate of Jurisprudence," the only honorary degree which the school has ever granted.

Trade-mark Law Not to Be Enforced Arbitrarily

Foreigners have been informed by the Peking government that an attitude of consideration and justice is to be applied as regards the administration of the trade-mark law. Article 10, which foreigners specially opposed, cannot be changed except by Parliament, but executive assurance is given that this article will not be worked to foreigners' disadvantage. An expert is to be secured through the International Trade-Mark Bureau in Berne, Switzerland, and the Peking bureau will publish a *Trade-Mark Journal* in English as well as in Chinese. Further, a branch will probably be opened in Shanghai; and in any disputes which may arise, foreigners may have representatives at the hearing whenever they are concerned and arbitration will be resorted to in order to assure justice and satifaction. The time for registering has been extended six months, i. e. till December 31, 1924.

(*Continued from page 186*)

close to $40,000,000 before it approaches adequacy. And our Pacific coast has nothing approximating the supply-base facilities necessary to maintaining even our present fleet on the Pacific.

Our navy is below its quota under the "Treaty ratio" by more than 4,700 commissioned and warrant officers and by more than 10,000 men. And of late years it has been kept on such reduced supplies that both the training of the individual ships and of the fleet as a whole have been very seriously neglected.

All of these conditions will have to be remedied—and remedied so obviously that all can see—before we can expect the Japanese to recognize that they cannot take Corregidor and the Philippines before we can get our fleet organized and out to the Far East. Yet on our making our readiness obvious to them depends our ability to deter them from attempting the next step in their Maritime Plan to control the Pacific and thus to isolate and control Eastern Asia.

Mahan said that "The most beneficial use of a (naval) force is not to wage war, however successfully, but to prevent war."

Evidently we have not yet learned that obvious doctrine. For we continue to keep our navy so far below the "Treaty Ratios" that it is utterly incapable of meeting our responsibilities and of maintaining peace and equity in the Far East.

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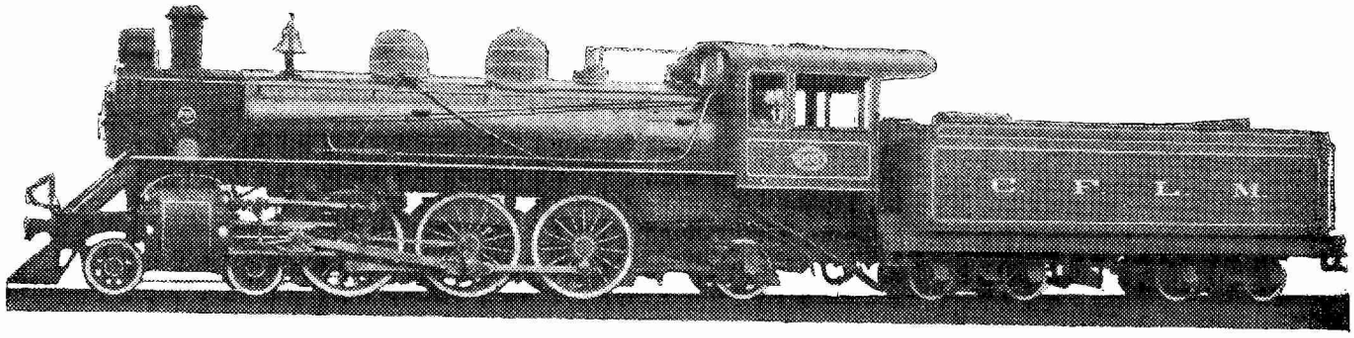

Baldwin Pacific (4-6-2) Type Locomotive Lorenzo Marquez Railway

Gauge, 3'6"
Cylinders, 18" x 22"
Working pressure, 190 lbs.
Driving wheels, diameter, 60"
Weight, engine 152,500 lbs.
Weight, engine and tender, 260,700 lbs.

Service, Passenger

AMONG the many good examples of modern motive power built by these Works for government railways in various parts of the world may be cited the two Pacific (4-6-2) type locomotives recently delivered and now in passenger service on the Lorenzo Marquez Railway of Portuguese East Africa.

On this railway of 165 miles of 3'6" gauge track, nearly one half of the total number of locomotives in operation are Baldwins. All of these locomotives were built during the past ten years, during which period of time they have given very satisfactory service in meeting exacting passenger and freight schedules.

The newest locomotive for the line, one of which is illustrated, are of Baldwin design throughout, and the materials used in their construction are in accordance with the standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.

At the present time, we are building four Mikado (2-8-2) type locomotives for this railway to meet the increasing traffic demands.

Our nearest representative will assist you in selecting types best suited to your needs.

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LOCOMOTIVES

29-205

News from North China

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed a second note last Friday to the Protocol Powers of 1901 asking that the former Russian Legation be turned over to the Soviet representative. The note says that the contiunal refusal might embarrass China and also tend to prejudice the right of foreign powers to establish their legations on Chinese territory without other conditions besides the Chinese government's consent.

After a long deadlock between the Premier and the Minister of Finance, Premier Sun Pao-chi returned to Peking Monday evening from his country seat and attended the Cabinet meeting next day. After clearing off some accumulated documents, he prepared a letter of resignation which was forwarded to the President. The Cabinet members also resigned en bloc. It is not yet certain whether the President is to accept the resignations, although news is reported to divergent effects.

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, has come back from a trip to the province of Shansi. He was in Shansi about fourteen years ago and witnessed in the recent trip much improvement in the province such as the complete eradication oi opium poppy, extensive motor road construction, promotion of education and the disappearance of beggars from the streets.

July 4th in Tientsin and Peking this year happened to be a rainy day and many elaborate preparations for the celebration were frustrated. However, two receptions were given in Tientsin, one at the American Consulate General in the morning during which Consul General Gauss was host, and the other at the Tientsin Club at noon during which General Connor delivered an address. Both parties were attended by large crowds including representatives from all countries and local authorities. The ball game between the 15th Infantry men and the civilians which was scheduled for the afternoon was called off owing to the rain.

The members of the Peking Union Medical College house staff, Peking, gave a farewell party to Dr T, Dwight Sloan, medical superintendent who left for a year's vacation in America, and other departing members. The program composed of Chinese music, speeches and other felicitations, was arranged by Dr. Cheer. Dr. Sloan was presented with a "pien" made of a piece of beautiful red silk with Chinese characters expressing appreciation of Dr. Sloan's services.

Major G. E. A. Reinburg, Chief of the U. S. Air Service in the Pihlippine Islands, arrived in Peking last Monday and is staying at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits. After spending about a week or more in the Chinese capital he will proceed to Shanghai to sail for Manila where he has been stationed for some time. Major Reinburg has been traveling extensively through Japan, Korea and the northern regions of China.

Miss Helen W. Seymour, of Washington, D. C., is now in Peking. She arrived in Shanghai about ten days ago from Kobe. Miss Seymour is an earnest student of Oriental art. She has been studying painting in Japan for some time and traveled through many Oriental countries before reaching China.

The Peking Y. M. C. A. is now practically dead owing to the dismissal of all secretaries by the General Secretary. Eight of the twelve members on the Board of Directors have also tendered resignation and one other member is abroad. The General Secretary, Mr. R. R. Gailey, in turn, has also tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors, but owing to the dissolution of the Board itself, his resignation was returned to him by the vice president. Internal dissention among the directors and secretaries is said to be the reason.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a note to the British Minister on July 2 protesting against the action of the commander of *Cockchafer* at Wanhsien. He demands punishment of the officer for his high-handed action that has injured the relation of the two countries and states that the execution of two Chinese junkmen at the demand of the commander has made the matter irreparable.

Following the resignation of Premier Sun Pao-chi, the President has accepted his resignation and appointed Dr. Wellington Koo as Acting Premier by a mandate of July 2. Dr. Koo assumed duty as Acting Premier on July 4 when he attended the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Wang Ke-ming the Minister of Finance, was present for the first time after a life and death struggle with the former Premier. As a matter of course, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet has also tendered resignation.

Air service between Peking, Tientsin and Peitaiho will be started on July 11 when a 10 passenger Vimy will leave Nanyuan at 3 p.m. This will inaugurate a weekly air service from Nanyuan every Friday starting at 3 o'clock reaching Tientsin by 4 and Peitaiho shortly after 6 o'clock. The return trip will be on every Monday starting at 8 o'clock a.m. reaching Tientsin at 10 and Nanyuen at 11. The single fare Peking to Peitaiho is $45, and $35 between Tientsin and Peitaiho. Refreshments will be served on the airplane which will also carry a gramophone.

James Yen, promoter of the national movement of education of the common people and compiler of the "Thousand Character Textbook", has just returned from an extensive trip in Manchuria where he met General Chang Tso-lin and succeeded in persuading him to adopt the popular education movement among his soldiers. 10,000 of his soldiers have already enrolled in the free schools that are taught by 300 army officers.

P.Y.C.

Tientsin, July 9, 1924.

News from Central China

S. L. Yang, Chief of the Yangtse River Commission Hankow, and party left yesterday for Kiukiang where he will join G.G. Stroebe, the Chief Survey Engineer, in some sounding work for the Poyang Lake.

A section of the Siangyang-Hwahyuen motor road has been completed, and motor busses are now able to run between Teian and Hwahyuen.

The manager of the Hankow Telephone Office has reported to his colleagues that the Ministry of Communications has now sanctioned the opening of a branch exchange in the native city. The necessary supplies for the installation will be shipped to Hankow from the general office in Shanghai.

The report of the fighting at Pochow, Anhui, has now been confirmed in a message received by the Wuchang authorities. The cause of the outbreak is said to be that Tuchun Ma Luen-chia, who belongs to the Nanking party, desires to disband the forces of General Li Chuen-yeh, who is a protege of Loyang. General Li, as might be expected, has declined to have his men disbanded and consequently a conflict is in process.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has instructed the Superintendent of Hankow Police to cancel the scheme for the levying of taxation on coffins.

According to a message from the Japanese Consulate in Chungking, Mr. Kifune, the Consul has left for Hokiang for further negotiations with General Lai Tsin-hui for the release of the *Yiyang* hostages.

The local Japanese press warns travellers against the dangers of crossing the Yellow River bridge on the Kin Han Railway. According to this report four of the supporting columns of the bridge are in a state of complete disrepair.

Shing Chu-shu, manager of the Shanghai offices of the Bank of Communications, is at present visiting Hankow for the purpose of mediating in the dispute between the two cliques of shareholders of the Hankow Electric Light and Waterworks Co.

A band of over a thousand very ragged beggars arrived at the Tachimen station on Tuesday afternoon by a train from Honan. The native press states that these tatterdemalions are a portion of the recruits enlisted by General Liu Chuan-hou for his army in Szechuan.

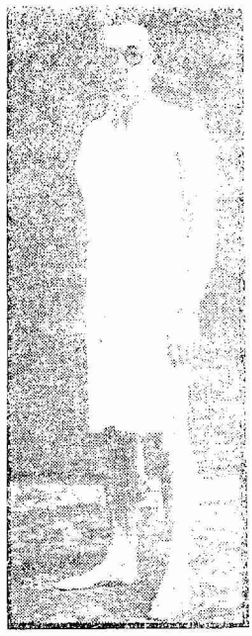
The work of reconstruction on the Chang Chi-tung embankment along the rear of the town has now been completed. A group of officials and gentry made a tour of inspection on Wednesday, and expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the work has been carried out by the contractors.

Shen Tze-liang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hupeh, has sent a delegate to Peking to discuss with the government matters connected with the former Russian Concession in Hankow. It is reported that Mr. Shen Tez-liang is submitting to the government proposals for the future administration of the concession with a view to permanent settlement of such questions as municipal control and regulations.

According to a telegram fron Hunan, General Ma Chi inflicted upon Shen Hung-ying's army a crushing defeat and the siege of Kueilin has been raised.

The detective who was responsible for the discovery of the Greek organisation for smuggling arms has been specially rewarded with a present of 200 tiaos of copper by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan.

General Tu Shih-chun, Garrison Commander of Hankow, is proposing to float a company for the construction of a



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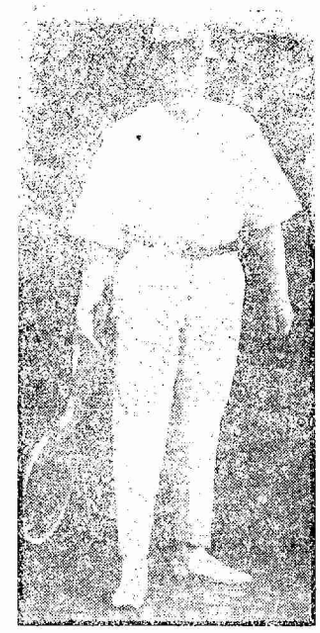

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SHANGHAI

motor road from Hankow to Shasi to connect with the Shasi-Siangyang road which is already partly completed. With this end in view he entertained a group of local leading merchants at the Hai Tien Chun Restaurant recently, when he approached them for their support in the enterprise.

Three Chinese soldiers were brought before the British Mixed Court, having been arrested for carrying a quantity of opium through the Concession. The soldiers indicated that the packets of opium in question were all marked with a Chinese chop to the effect that it had been passed by the "Army and Police Superintendent's Office" and they were apparently under the impres ion that this rendered the drug perfectly legitimate. They were handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Civil Governor Li Chi-chen, who recently made an inspection tour throughout the various districts in the province of Honan, has returned to Loyang. He has promulgated regulations for the improvement of the province. Strict prohibition of opium and "white pills," and the handling of fire arms under the penalty of death is enforced.

A request for the prompt payment of the $300,000 from the Szechuan salt collections to the Director General of the Szechuan-Kweichow Frontiers, has been received by the Peking government. It is pointed out that this payment had been approved some time ago but the authorities have not yet been instructed to hand over the money.

The fourteenth annual commencement of Boone University was held on last Saturday, June 28, in the presence of a large number of guests, alumni, and friends. Among the notable guests present were Mr. Liu Chi-ping, representing Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, Mr. Wan Seng-yan , representing Mr. Sung Tse-liang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chen Hung-shui, Commissioner of Education, Mr. Yao S-ko of the Board of Education, and the Rev. J. Wallace Wilson of the London Mission.

Chang Yun-han, manager of the Hankow Telephone Administration, wires from Peking to the effect that permission has already been obtained from the Board of Communications for the establishment of a branch office of the Telephone Company in Hankow.

According to the local Japanese press, several Japanese naval canteens have been established for the welfare of the Japanese sailors along the Yangtse coast. Japanese naval clubs have been put up in Shanghai, Hankow and Changsha.

Two telegrams issued by the Wuhan Student' Union are now appearing in the native press. In one, the students condemn the existence of the Missionary educational and religious institutions in China. and in the other, they denounce the local authorities for having neglected the "murder" case committed by the Japanese sometime ago.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has summoned the Commissioner of Finance, the manager of the Wuchang Mint, and the chairman of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to a conference at his Yamen to discuss the currency situation. Decision was made that a telegram be sent to Chao Heng-ti, requesting him to prohibit further coinage of depreciated coppers in Hunan, and that severe measures be taken to prevent further influx of bad money into this center from the neighboring provinces.

A telegram has been received reporting floods throughout the province of Hunan. The recent rains h ve brought. the Siang River up to such a flood height that the city is inundated and the island which houses many homes of foreigners, is flooded.

Dr. William Evans, eminent Bible lecturer, arrived here on July 1. He stopped at the China Inland Mission and left for Chikungshan on July 2. He has gone up there to attend several conferences and is expected to return here in a few days. He may give a series of lectures in this center

The annual convention of the Central China Christian Educational Association will be held at the Hankow Y.M.C.A. beginning from July 3 to 5. Among other amusements, the Commercial Press will give a moving picture show of the Wuhan Popular Education Movement to entertain those who attend the conference.

It is stated in the native press that the Han Yeh-ping Company has succeeded in securing another loan from the Japanese government. The sum to be borrowed this time was said to be eight million dollars.

The Wuchang delegation to the third convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Education has sailed for Nanking by the s/s *Kiangyung* on July 1. Mr. Wong Ta-yi of the Board of Education, Mr. Chen Shih of the Wuchang Chungwha College and other prominent educationists of Wuchang are among those who are representing this province in the conference.

Hankow, July 5, 1924. P. S. J.

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News from West China

To one who has known the Governors of this province as *Tsiang Chun, Chi Tai, Tutuh, Tsung Sze Ling, Tuchun* or other such terms in a short period of 20 years, the introduction of the new term *Tuli*, comes without much of a thrill. People in America may imagine that another Irishman has risen to the exalted rank of Governor and that "Mr. Dooley" has come into his own at last. Better informed critics assure us that a Tuli will bring us no more peace and no greater prosperity than any of the others have done. If changing the name could actually change the heart of the government there might be some hope.

As to what the heart of the matter may be in this case we are studying with increasing interest the man who has now been raised to the highest title that Peking can confer upon him under the circumstances; and we all look with much hope to Yang Sen to give us a government worthy of the new title that has been conferred upon him, and worthy of this great province he is expected to rule. If we are not mistaken he is a unique man in a unique position with a unique opportunity to make a name for himself and to show that it is possible to find men in China who are worthy of great confidence.

After a month or more of uncertainty as to who would be the Military Governor (either Tuchun, or Tuli), and who would be the Civil Governor (Seng Chang), and what would become of the other leaders who could not be formal Governors; and after continual shifting around with continual reports that Peking was about to put one man into one office, and another man into another office, with frequent changes, we finally learned from Peking that
General Yang Sen was to be Tuli of Szechwan,
General Teng Shih Hou was to be the Civil Governor,
General Yuan Tsu Ming, Director of the Kweichow Border,
General Liu Tsen Hou, Director of the Shensi Border, and
General Liu Hsiang, Director of the Yunnan Border.

While no one seemed to be entirely pleased with the allotments (each one feeling that he got what he did not want), the decision has been to accept the dictum of Peking and take office as graciously as possible.

There are those who still say that Yang Sen and Teng Shih Hou might be easily changed about. The former is in Chengtu where the Civil Governor ought to be: the latter is in Chungking where the Tuchun has often been, and where the Tuli could be with safety. But after some hesitation Yang Sen finally took his office as Tuli on June 12, while Teng Shih Hou continues to send his refusal of the office of Civil Governor to Peking, though they pay no attention to his protests. As far as we know he is not assuming the office and we do not know whether he will come here in case he does accept. The other three Directors must be satisfied with what they have for the present; so they are planning to take office and divide up the province as follows:

Liu Tsen Hu being in Northeast-Paoning,

Liu Hsiang in Southwest-Suifu, and

Yuan Tsu Ming planning to fight his way back to Kweichow.

We are not going to borrow trouble! When it comes it it will be time enough to talk about it. What we want to do now is to watch the new Tuli, and see what he can offer us of real reforms. We need them badly enough. As the weeks go by and we have more time to get acquainted, we are more convinced that he is a man of ability, and of honest convictions and that he will do all he can to develop a new spirit in the government. We do not expect him to do so all at once. Good as he may be himself he has to work through certain men, and the success he may make depends upon them more than upon himself.

However, we can at least give the lie to some things that have been said and written about Yang Sen. One of these was reported some months ago to the effect that a woman robber was one of his generals. Her name as given was Mrs. Lan of the Big Feet. She certainly has a reputation and people of supposed veracity will claim t have seen her. When questioned about her General Yang told a perfectly straight story of mistaken identity in which a small non-commissioned officer who looked like a woman was dubbed with the name. He is still so called, and doubtless allows people so to think. Careful enquiries however have failed to revealed any truth in the story.

When questioned as to what Yang Sen had done with $5,000,000 worthof Salt Funds which he has appropriated during the past two years he seemed grieved rather than vexed. At first he did not understand—then it seemed to dawn upon him, and he said, "It can't be that much!" "But about what would it be?" "Perhaps $3,000,000", he answered. "But then I gave all of it last year to the Kweichow troops, I have a

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29-210

complete record of the whole transaction. I have no wealth. Show me where I have any money in foreign banks like the rest of them? Show me where I have bought property? I'm a poor man, and have never spent the funds for myself." "But will you be willing to publish this, and all other use of funds", we pressed our advantage. "Yes, indeed." he replied, "I have it all written down and will make a full account of the whole. If he does so that will dispose of one of the most frequent sources of gossip against all military men.

Atrocities are not so easy to deal with. Murder of his own concubines an uncontrollable temper that lays men low right and left, unscrupulous dealings—all we can say is that we have perhaps been more intimate with him for four months than any foreigner has been with any high official in China—in and out of his yamen, in his home, with him at feasts and on other occasions—and have found him uniformly a gentleman. If he is as black as some people make him out he is the cleverest actor a person can imagine. And he answers with no equivocation, looking one straight in the eye. The writer is not alone among foreigners in this estimate of him. If there are atrocities among his men (and what army in the world has not vicious men) he perhaps knows nothing about them. He has frequently asked for private information about reported atrocities. In almost every case they have turned out to be false. He probably suffers in his spirit as much, or more, then others over such things.

One day we had an insight into his nature. We were walking on the city wall, his family and mine as often happens. While going across the parade ground his keen eyes spotted two students escorting two school girls. He at once turned aside with determination in his face to see what it meant. When he got close enough he saw that it was one of his own secretaries. Having satisfied himself as to who it was he went his way, but we can imagine what he said to that man next day! Again as we passed by on the wall, quarreling was heard from a home outside the city. He was visably perturbed not angry. He went to the wall and we believe he would have called to them if we had not suggested that it would be useless. His wife coming behind was also impressed and said to my wife, "If he would only call out and tell them who he is, and tell them not to quarrel, they would stop. I wish he would" This does not seem like art. It means to us a genuine interest in the lives of people. One night (after seeing the Movies) we all walked home through the streets. He laughed his jolly laugh and said, "Did Liu Yu Kiu ever do this? I wonder what the people think of us!"

So he goes on giving money to the churches, to the schools, to the Y. M. C. A., and the National Roads Society, Shanghai. Perhaps there may be some propaganda in it, he is trying to make a good impression, and he needs to do so, but how much better it is to make an impression in this way than in some other ways! He goes freely to all public and private functions, gets up early in the morning to get through with his work so that he can give his afternoons largely to such things. Shows himself freely in all sorts of places (always with a body guard), with apparently no fear.

This then is the man in the public eye, and the men we gathered to honor on June 12 when he took his new office. There was more of the old style pomp in this ceremony than in others we have been familar with in this Republc. Of course we do not forget that the title is given from Peking, so that it has almost the significance it might have had fifteen years ago. It was a great holiday; and for three days the streets were filled with flags and hangings while every one was *en fete*.

General Yang is always eager to show his interest in foreigners on such occasions All foreigners, men, women and children, were given a special inyitation; and all those who arrived early enough were given the privilege of meeting the new Tuli before the ceremony. When the exercises were about to begin the Governor's band filled the space on one side of the stage; foreigners were banked on the opposite side; below to the left were the military officers; below to the right were the civil officials; beyond these were the crowds. Thousands attended and the yamen was thrown open to them till late into the night with Moving Pictures for as many as could crowd to see them. In connection with the exercises of the day a new library was opened in the Tuli's Yamen, which will continne to be the Headquarters of the Second Army. This is a new departure for military men, and we trust that it will be a wholesome influence in their lives. The start is worthy of Yang Sen. Already there are many books and pictures, which will long do credit to such an institution.

One week later and we stand in the same place with the long rows of Buddhist priests saying prayers for the mother of Yang Sen who was passing away in her home at Kwangan while her son was being so signally honored. She did not

HE WANTED TO PURCHASE LOCOMOTIVES AND FREIGHT CARS!

A few weeks ago there was a complete change of staff on one of the leading Chinese Government Railways. A new Managing Director, Chief Engineer and so on came into office, the change being due to one of the frequent political changes which take place in China quite often in these modern days of the Republic.

A few days after the change of staff of this railroad a young Chinese Engineer visited the office of the *China Weekly Review* and announced that he was the private secretary of the new Managing Director of the railway in question and that he had been sent to Shanghai to talk with foreign business men regarding the purchase of new equipment. He wanted to buy new locomotives and freight cars, the total bill running to well over three million dollars.

After this young man had discussed his problem and had obtained lists of firms interested in this line of business and other information which he desired, we asked him,

"WHY DID YOU COME TO THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW?"

His reply to this was that he had been a reader of the Review for five years, almost continuously since he had returned to China after completing his studies abroad. "I like the *Review* and respect its honesty of purpose in working for the reconstruction and development of China," were his exact words.

The above incident is mentioned here because of its interest to manufacturers and dealers in machinery and similar lines who are interested in the China market for the sale of their merchandise. From the standpoint of policy the *Review* since its first issue nearly eight years ago has been devoted to the *economic, political and social development of China and its intercourse with other nations.* A strict and honest adherence to this program has attracted to the Review a wide circle of readers among both Chinese and foreigners which is possessed by few journals published in this part of the world. Naturally the confidence which these persons have in the news and editorial columns of the *Review* is reflected over into the advertising columns.

The *China Weekly Review* is said to be the most widely quoted foreign journal in the vernacular press of China which is an eloquent expression of the esteem universally held among the Chinese in all walks of life regarding the honesty of purpose of this journal in advocating better things for the Chinese Republic.

The Review is read in 198 cities and towns of interior China. You will find readers of the *Review* in factories, engineering offices, business houses, railroad offices, shipping offices, teaching in college, and these are the men upon whom the future of China depends. Because of unsettled political conditions they may not be buyers today, but when conditions improve—as they must soon—then they will be in the market. The merchant or manufacturer who advertises consistently and persistently today is laying the foundation for future prosperity.

The merchant or manufacturer who is not advertising in the Review is overlooking an important potential field for the development of his business.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Editorial and Publication Office, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

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live to see him Tuli though she doubtless had heard of the event. So we take the lights and shadows of life. In such experiences he has remained the same unostentatious, courteous friend. The night after the inauguration, while looking at the pictures, he was still Yang Sen. And in his sorrow for the loss of his mother we find him the same.

The school term is drawing to its close. Most of the foreign teachers connected with the Union University are getting away to the mountains for the summer. Several more families than usual are remaining in the city for the summer, as those who have done so report a most enjoyable vacation on the Campus of the University. And then again there is no reason for going to the mountains this month! There never was a more comfortable June in Szechwan. We have scarcely had a warm day or night. The sky remains cloudy, and we are having rain, though the atmosphere is delightful.

The cows bought by the courtesy of General Liu Yu Kiu and a few others who put up the money, have arrived in Chengtu. They are all registered cattle from Kaifeng. When they left Kaifeng, they represented one bull calf (now eleven months old), one heifer two years old, and one heifer nearly two years old. Now there are five in all having added to themselves one very valuable bull calf (born since arrival), and one more heifer. So the herd now stands at two bulls (of totally different stock) and three heifers, two of which are milch. General Yang was invited to see them and he named the new bull Cheng Nan—from the Cheng of Chengtu, and Nan of the district where the University is. The expense of getting these animals here has been tremendous, but they are worth all the trouble and expense to get the right start for cattle here in the West. With all of Tibet to work on, the possiblities are very great.

There has been considerable travelling back and forth during the past few months. The British Consul General has gone to Tatsienlu on the Tibetan Border, and a party of missionaries from that city came out and returned. Mrs. Charles Lee of Tungchwan is now on her way to Tatsienlu. The Catholic Bishop has gone to Shanghai for a Conference. Bishop Mowll of the C. M. S. has travelled about between Chengtu and Mienchow. Others have gone to and from their homes and other places. Some have gone the long journey down the river and home on furlough. And now the stampede to the summer resorts begins. All this has been, as far as we now know, without any interference or danger from robbers; though we believe there are still plenty in the province in spite of all that can be done to exterminate them.

J. R. M.

Chengtu, Szechwan Province. June 22, 1924.

News from South China

The unsuccessful attempt on the life of M. Merlin, Governor-General of Indo-China visiting Canton, at Victoria Hotel, British Concession, Shameen, on the evening of June 19, resulted not only in killing five and wounding a number of French gentlemen and ladies and two Chinese but also in arousing feelings detrimental to friendly relations among all peoples. Koreans in Canton were busy the last few days writing to the vernacular press terming the crime of the Annamite responsible for the wanton outrage a patriotic act, while the British Consulate-General accused the Chinese for the unfortunate affair. Chinese laborers in Canton, moved more by the intention of the Shameen authorities to adopt more rigid rules for Chinese entering the concession than by the unfounded charge of the British consul, were talking of doing something, unless the accusation was withdrawn and apologized. Friends of General Chen Chiung-ming, a rival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for power in Canton, did not hesitate to advance the belief that the shrapnel which exploded at Shameen was not brought into Canton from other ports by the alleged Annamite culprit but made locally by the several Germans now undertaking the manufacture of explosives for Dr. Sun's aviation corps.

Because of the outrage at Shameen, on June 19, Governor-General M. Merlin of Indo-China, did not visit Canton City proper. He left Shameen aboard a French gunboat the morning of June 20, also avoiding Macao which he intended at first to visit. He left Hongkong for home on June 24.

Owing to the inability of their respective leaders to further supply them with funds and ammunitions, a part of the Hunanese mercenaries formerly serving Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a division of General Chen Chiung-ming's hired army have privately concluded an informal armistice on the eastern front of Kwangtung. Tan save the faces of the one-time leaders in Cantonese politics, former associates of General Chen and Dr. Sun are now trying to effect a patched-up peace so that both may fall gracefully.

These days in Canton nobody seems to know what will come next. Apparently protective and dependable force may at any time turn to a destructive agency. The other day in the Canton delta many junks and two boats fell victim of a piracy committed by mutinous men and officers of the Canton gunboat *Kong Tai*, and one village, in particular, was impoverished and entirely stripped of its best manpower and workable capital. On June 19, the strongest men of the village of Hoh Tong, with Sunwui, set out in 23 junks of cocoons, the production of the whole village for the season, for a nearby silk market, with an armed escort of more than a hundred young men of the clan. On their way, they met the *Kong Tai*, a government gunboat, an dwere attacked The loss included 28 men now held for ransom and a number of others perhaps drowned, rifles and pistols numbering more than 100, and $485 000 worth of cocoons. Similar incidents had happened many a time to the inhabitants, but this was the first case in which a government gunboat of the larger type has engaged in piracy without being punished. Of course, the official explanation in Canton was that the *Kong Tai* had been captured by pirates who consequently operated her for a time under the disguise of government officials on an inspection trip Friends of General Chen Chiung-ming, a rival of Dr. Sun, however, accuses the latter of sanctioning open robbery by his followers.

Upon the vigorous protest of the Mohammedan Chinese in South China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's followers have finally decided not to confiscate and sell the 1,000 year old cemetery the Mohammedans possess at Kwei Fa Kiang Hill, Canton. Canton was the first city in South China to welcome the first Mohamme an apostle to China, and that was during the Tang dynasty. The cemetery the followers of Dr. Sun were to have seized and sold to a syndicate still holds the tomb of the founder of the Mohammedan Church in Canton.

All wholesale merchants in sugar and flour in Canton and vicinity suspended their trade June 23 as a protest against the additional imposts the militarists of Dr. Sun Yat-sen had decided upon. In addition to the regular customs, likins, gun, fort, spot-sale, and forwarding taxes the merchants now have to pay, Dr. Sun's party is asking for another 2 1/2 per cent *ad valorem* tax on sugar and 5 per cent on flour. Canton still has a supply of these two articles to July 13, it is reported, and so far the market has not been very much disturbed, as there is strong hope that the merchants and the military party will come to some sort of an agreement during June. The merchants are being urged to make a liberal war contribution to Dr. Sun in lieu of the tax.

To improve the present Kwangtung Arsenal at Shek-cheng the Cantonese merchants have agreed to raise $1,500,000 for the Canton government in order to pay the balance of some G. $470,000 to the Messrs. Davis & Company of Hongkong and retain the machinery which the vendors were to have withdrawn from a godown in Canton for lack of payments. The merchants will accept government bonds which the public may use for the purchase of arms and ammunitions from the arsenal.

The Chinese Merchants Club is a new social organization of prominent Hongkong business men with spacious dining rooms and lounge in the China Building, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Sixty men have become the charter members.

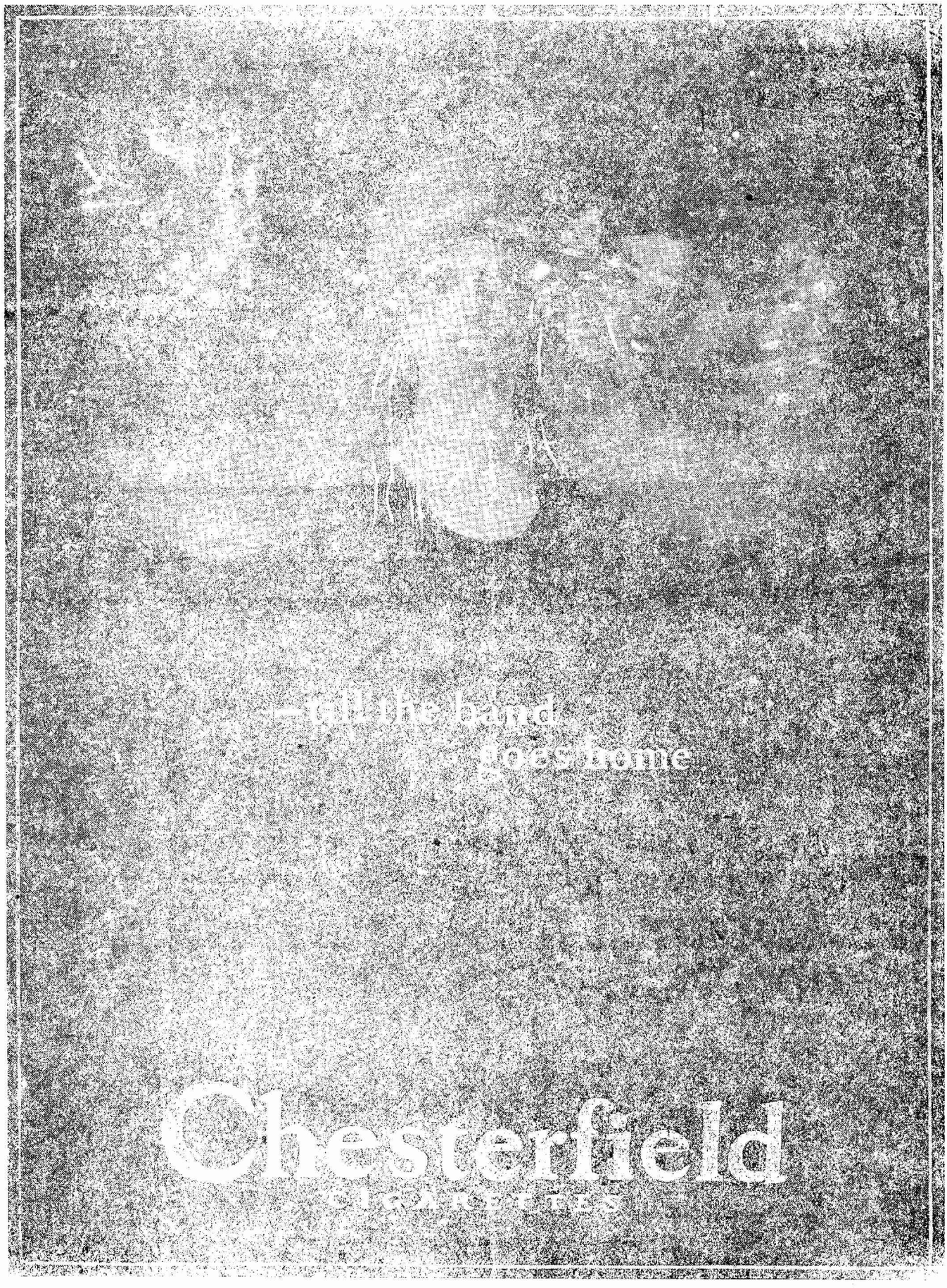
The Portuguese aviators, whose world flight ended in Hongkong recently, were honored guests in Macao last week. They are Major Brito Paes and Major Sarmento de Beires, fliers, and Lieutenant Manoel Gouveia, the mechanic to the aeroplane which was partly wrecked near Hongkong upon their last flight.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, the explorer and discoverer of the dinosaur eggs who is on his way back to the Gobi Desert, passed through Hongkong the latter part of June.

In honor of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the noted Chinese diplomat and a former civil governor of Kwangtung, the Wu Ting-fang Memorial Association in Canton has recently decided to erect for him a statue in the Tungshan Park, construct a library building to bear his name, and compile a biography of this former statesman and useful citizen.

The leading daily newspapers in Canton decided June 26 not to further submit their copies to the police censors for review before publication. The reason was that the censors had been partial in their suppression of news, allowing party papers to "feature" news which others were forbidden to print.

Hongkong, June 28, 1924. H. W.


—till the band
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Settlement of Gold Franc Question Expected Soon

The fight which has been going on in China's Cabinet between Premier Sun Pao-chi and Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming since the first of the year came to an end on the first of July with the resignation of the Premier. Dr. W. W. Yen, who has been head of the Commission to investigate and reorganize China's finances, has been proposed to Parliament as Sun's successor, and it is probable that his appointment will be approved. The opening of the Sino-Soviet Conference has been set for July 16, the Soviet delegates from Moscow being expected in Peking about July 9. The situation in South China appears most ominous for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who, in poor health and unable to inject his enthusiasm into the crisis, finds himself between the Volunter Corps and the Northern forces, to one or the other of which his government will most likely succumb before winter. Perhaps the most significant bit of news from Japan is the announcement of the Foreign Ministry that an alien land ownership law is under consideration. At present foreigners are not allowed to purchase land in Japan, which makes Japan's position in defending Japanese in California most inconsistent. The Japanese public has not yet ended demonstrations of protest against exclusion from the United States; but the government, unquestionably playing the shrewder game of biding its time till the country is prepared to back up a protest, is doing every thing within its power to curb popular expression of feeling against America. In the Philippines, the politicians are pointing to the success of the Independence Mission to Washington by the inclusion of the Philippine question in the platforms of both the Republican and Democrat parties. A strike movement for higher pay by the Philippine Scouts was nipped in the bud and an investigation is now in progress to determine the gravity of the situation.

Dr. Koo Declines Premiership

The resignation of either Finance Minister Wang or Premier Sun has seemed all but inevitable for several months. Both have absented themselves from Cabinet meetings and presented their resignations innumerable times. The Finance Minister has stood for the settlement of the gold franc question according to the original agreement with France, particularly so that France would ratify the Nine Power Treaty and make possible the Tariff Conference which it is expected will approve the 2 1/2 per cent customs surtax, thereby making about $2,000,000 a month available for the Peking goyernment. Premier Sun has been obstinate in demanding that France's share of the Boxer Indemnity be paid on the current basis of exchange. When Sun announced his resignation on July 1, the entire cabinet did him the courtesy of resigning with him. However, most of the Cabinet ministers will undoubtedly accept portfolios in the new Cabinet, and are carrying on under acting Premier Wellington Koo in the meantime. President Tsao Kun urged Koo to accept the premierspip, but he declined on the ground of stress of work in connection with the Sino-Soviet Conference which opens on July 16. Admiral Wu was considered for the post, but declined; so the name of Dr. W. W. Yen has been submitted to Parliament. Dr. Yen was slated to appear before Parliament on July 11 to outline his policies, and then his appointment will be voted upon. Chang Chi-tan, a heavy shareholder of the Peking Tramway Company, is reported to be supporting Yen's candidacy, as he hopes to secure for himself the portfolio of the Interior. It seems that the Peking tram company has been suffering from taxation, and as Minister of Interior, Chang would be able to regulate this, so the story goes.

Chinese Want Roubles Made Good

As Dr. Wellington Koo has expressed his willingness to hear the views of Chinese merchants before the forthcoming Conference with Russia, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has submitted three questions for the Waichiaopu to consider. The most urgent one is that concerning the losses suffered by Chinese merchants in rouble notes, a considerable number of which are on their hands through dealings with Russian merchants. In one firm alone, rouble notes of the face value of 1,674,840 roubles are lying in the safe. This firm contends that the Russian government should redeem them or make good all the losses from accepting them, inasmuch as the Russian Legation, when these notes were put into circulation in China, inserted a notice in the newspapers at Shanghai and Newchwang, assuring the Chinese people that these notes were secured by all the property, taxes and other incomes of the Russian government.

Another complaint for the Chinese delegates to take up at the Sino-Soviet Conference was printed in the *China Press* of July 9, coming from the commercial organizations of Kalgan. It is reprinted below because of the light it sheds on the workings of Bolshevik principles of government. The memorandum enumerates the following complaints: "1.—Taxes on Chinese goods are not fixed. As high as 300 per cent is charged for taxation. For instance, the pongee silk produced by Shantung and Honan costs only about eight or nine dollars per piece, yet the tax chargable is $36. 2—No Russian manufactured goods are allowed to be imported into the cities bordering Russia and Outer Mongolia. Such alleged offences are punishable either by fine or imprisonment or both. 3.—A head tax is raised on each Chinese firm in Russian territory, amounting to $1,000 a year. 4.—There are other extraordinary taxes imposed on Chinese merchants in Russia, amounting to $300 to $500 a year. 5.—In traveling, Chinese are required to secure passports at a cost of $4 per month. 6.—Chinese possessing land in Russia have to pay exorbitant land taxes, of which the rate is by no means regulated. 7.—All Chinese residents in Russian territory must secure passports, for which a fee of $12 per year is paid for each. 8—On the 9th of February, 1920, Russians occupied Kiachta and Mameicheng and removed all the movable properties belonging to Chinese living in these cities into Russian territory. Then they set fire to the empty buildings. 9—The Chinese residents in Kiaochta numbering about 5,000, were sent by the Red government to Moscow and other Russian towns, to do hard labor. 10.—The loss by Chinese merchants through the fall of the rouble was incalculable. 11.—No protection is being given to Chinese residents in Outer Mongolia before China formally takes over the territory."

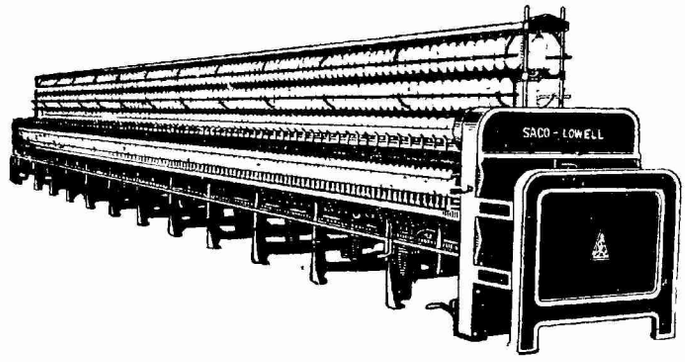
Powers Holding Russ Legation

On July 5, the Peking diplomatic corps again replied to the Chinese government regarding the Russian legation in Peking, that it would only be delivered to a duly accredited representative of Russia and not to the Peking government. So far this technicality has been stubbornly combatted by Peking and the foreign diplomats, meaning probably that Peking seeks to estalibsh a precedent with regard to the legation quarter which the Powers judge dangerous to their continued rights there. With regard the Shanghai consulate, the *United Press* reported on July 7: "Mr. Karakhan had a long conference today with Dr. Wellington Koo, the acting Premier, regardiug the refusal of the Russian authorities at Shanghai to turn the Consulate over to the representatives of the Soviet, as called for by the new Sino-Russian agreement. Mr. Karakhan charged that General Gleboff, the Czarist representative who is in charge of the Consulate at Shanghai, has thirty heavily armed Cossacks in the Consulate building, ready to repel any attempt of the Soviet's agents to take possession of the property. He also charged that the American and Japanese Consul Generals in Shanghai were leading the opposition to the Soviets there." The *North-China Daily News* dealt lightly with Karakhan's fears, after visiting the Shanghai consulate, stating that only a school teacher and a few refugees trying to improve their English were to be found in the building. The *Eastern News Agency* denied that Japan was in any way concerned in the matter.

Several church organizations in Peking have petitioned the Chinese government not to diliver the Russian churches to the Soviet, stating that the Russian church has never caused China any trouble but has remained faithful to its missionary purposes and should not be molested by the Soviet. Little has been heard from Chang Tso-lin recently. He has been notified of the conference and asked to submit suggestions for consideration. He has abandoned his intention to estabtish his own supreme court in Mukden and thus secure juridical freedom from the Peking government. On the other hand, he has taken it upon himself to appoint C. C. Wang's successor to head the Chinese Eastern Railway. Wang's assistant refused the position, so Chang is looking about for someone. Reports from Harbin received at Peking state that Mr. Ostroumouff, the Russian manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has taken out a sum of $750,000 from the Railway Treasury, for distribution as bonus to the members of the staff, particularly to the employees of the Car, Labor, Traffic and Locomotive Departments. They will be given one month's extra pay, while the remaining staff will be given 20 per cent of a month's pay as bonus. It is not known why the Russian manager should seize this particular moment to show his generous consideration for the employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, since it is a well-known fact that the railway is not in the financial position to permit such generous distributions of its funds.

Sun Yat-sen Between Two Fires

Sun Yat-sen's situation in Canton looks most precarious. The Volunteer Corps, organized by the people for home defense, has assumed a most threatening attitude against the tax policies of Dr. Sun. The organization has been com-



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pared to the Facists of Italy, and there will be little surprise on hearing in the near future that it has taken over the Canton government by a *coup* similar to that of Mussolini in Italy. Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming, who is opposing him in the South, have been able to reach no agreement. Report has it that Sun, typically arrogant, demands that Chen publicly confess his mistake in having rebelled against Sun and the proposed Northern Expedition two years ago; and so all hope of a *rapprochment* is killed. At the same time, a dispatch from Changsha states that in response to an urgent telegram from General Chen Chiung-ming, who asked for reinforcements in his attack against Canton, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has issued instructions to General Ma Chi to lead ten battalions through Kweichow and render assistance to General Chen Chiung-ming. The provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien were also asked to send a division each to co-operate with General Ma's troops. At the same time Marshal Wu also sent a telegram to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan instructing him to supply guns and ammunition to the expeditionary forces.

A report from North China is to the effect that Kao En-hung, director of Tsingtao and the Kiaochow administration, is under consideration for the governorship of Shantung province as well.

Possible Changes in Diplomatic Corps

A Tokio report suggests that the London Conference on July 16 will consider the future status of the Peking diplomatic corps. Under the present organization, it is believed by some of the governments that there is not enough freedom of individual governmental action. The present agreement regarding the diplomatic corps expires next year. The Japanese Minister is to be raised to the rank of Ambassador, it is announced, Japan wishing to forestall the possibility of the Soviet in making such an appointment. On July 22, the Dutch minister who is doyen of the diplomatic corps, is going to Japan for a visit. As the Cuban and Spanish ministers, next in order of seniority, have declined to act as doyen, the duty falls on the United States Minister, Dr. J. G. Schurman.

Japanese Studying Alien Landownership

Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, speaking in the Diet on July 2, expressed the opinion that the American people as a whole did not support their government in excluding the Japanese, and he believed that the issue would ultimately be settled to Japan's satisfaction. He stated that Japan was studying an alien landownership law. Inasmuch as Japan's own laws prevent Chinese immigration and alien land ownership, Japan's position from the point of argument is practically untenable. Baron Shidehara's statement acknowledges this, and it is evident that Japan intends rectifying its own position as a preliminary to attempting to secure modification of America's exclusion law.

Over 50,000 Japanese in Osaka sought permission to march in a parade of protest against exclusion, but the police only allowed 10,000 to participate. Popular feeling, however, is not deterring the government and merchants from employing Americans and seeking American money and goods. Three Americans are to be employed to reconstruct two of Tokio's largest bridges, and a $6,000,000 loan is being sought in New York for the construction of a railway line in Korea.

The new government is imposing a drastic import luxury tax on jewelry and other unessentials, in order to insure the strictest economy among the people and thus to finance internally as much as possible of loans which will have to be floated next year. The naval air force is to be expanded, unquestionably as a result of the round-the-world fliers bringing home to Japan the state of undevelopment of the country as compared with other countries in this branch of warfare.

Philippine Scouts Strike

A premature raid was made on Philippine Scouts stationed at Fort McKinley on July 6, resulting in the arrest of 27. A secret society was supposed to be under organization, and its exact purpose was not known. Subsequently, considerable numbers of Scouts, all of whom are Filipinos, refused to turn out on Monday for duty. Individual catechism, however, among almost the entire 7,000 men throughout the Islands, resulted in most of them returning to work. Some 500 who remained obdurate, are to be dishonorably discharged. The movement is thought to be merely an attempt for an increase in pay, which is Pesos 18 and food and quarters, and not of any political significance. It is believed that a Filipino Labor Union is responsible for the men's action, as the Soouts, who are for the most part officered by Americans, have always been a modal of loyalty and have attained unusual efficiency as a force for law and order.

Who's Who in China

Chen Tze Lin

陳之麟

Mr. T. L. Chen was born at Changchow, Fukien, in the year 1879 and was graduated as a Siutsai Student (first degree) in 1896, and graduated from the Anglo-Chinese-College, Foochow, in 1902. In the following year he was appointed President of the An-Chee High-School, and during the same year, was honored with Ku-Jin (second degree) by the provincial grand examiner. In 1904-1905 he travelled commercially through the Straits-Settlements, and Dutch colonies, and on his return he became President of the Middle-School at Changchow. In 1908 he was elected Vice-President of the Fukien provincial Assembly. From 1911 to 1915, he was the chief-commissioner of the Bureau of Finance of Fukien, Taotai of Amoy, and President for the Anti-Opium Bureau for the whole Fukien province. In 1915 and 1917, he was reelected Senator. He is at present the General Manager of the Fukien Industry Company, Director of the Foochow Electric Light Co., Foochow Motor-Car Co., and the Whapao Mining Co. He is also the Manager of the Woo-Hong Bank of Amoy, and the Chinese Manager of the American-Oriental Bank of Fukien, Foochow. Besides all the above responsible positions with which he is connected, he is the Chairman of the Foochow Y. M. C. A., Vice-Chairman of Foochow International Anti-Opium Society, and is one of the members of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A's. of China. Owing to the pressure of various business enterprises and duties which he has in Foochow, he did not go to Peking in the year 1923, though he is still a Senator.

Dr. Shun-Ching Lee was born in Shantung province in 1895 and received his early education in Tsingtau. He graduated from the University of Nanking, Nanking. in 1919 with the B. S. degree and passed the Tsing-Hua fellowship examination and was sent to the U. S. A. in August 1919. Arriving in America he entered the graduate school of Yale University specializing in forestry and got the M. F. degree in 1921. After graduation he was transferred to the University of Chicago and specialized in botany. In 1922 he was elected a member of the Sigma Xi Society. He received the Ph. D. degree with honor from the University of Chicago in 1923. He was appointed as head of the Department of Biology of the Peking National Normal University, Peking, which position he is still holding

Dr. Shun-Ching Lee

李順卿 (幹臣)

Mr. T. E. Mao was born January 9, 1896, at Chinkiang, Kiangsu province, and received the degrees B. Sc., Tangshan Engineering College, Tangshan, 1916; M. C. E., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. A., 1917; and Dr. Eng., Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1920. He

Thomson Eason Mao

茅以昇

served first as engineer with McClintic, Marshall Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A., and upon his return to China 1917-1918, served as Professor of Bridge Engineering and Engineering Management, Tangshan Engineering College, Tangshan, 1920-1921, and as Assistant Principal and Head of Civil Engineering Department, Tangshan College, Chiao Tung University, Tangshan, 1921-1922, Dean of College of Engineering, National Southeastern University, Nanking, since 1922. He is chairman of the Committee on Joint Administration of Kiansu Education and Industry, Nanking. He has been awarded the honorable Fuertes Medal for Original Research by Cornell University. He is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, U. S. A., of the Chinese Engineering Society, and of the Chinese Science Society; and author of "Secondary Stresses in Bridge Trusses" and other articles on Bridge Engineering in American engineering periodicals.

Mr. G. H. Lee
李毓宇敬齋
Gingtsei-ho

Mr. G. H. Lee was born in 1889 at Runan, Honan province. His training began in the Runan Primary School and continued in the Runan Middle School where he finished in the first class in 1905 and later graduated from Honan College in 1910 with high honors.

His scholarship earned for him a trip to America where he entered the University of Michigan in 1913. He specialized in architecture, and was graduated with the B. S. A. degree in 1917. He then returned to China and engaged in educational and architectural work in his home province.

On his return he was elected Principal of the Government Preparatory School at Kaifeng which he helped to make succesful and upon the basis of which has recently been started the Chung Chow University of which he has the honor to be Dean. After holding this principalship two years he resigned to accept the headship of the Fu Chung College of Mines at Chao Chow, which position he held three years, resigning at the entreaty of President H. L. Chang and others to become Dean and Architect for the building of Chung Chow University,

Mr. Lee was Assistant Architect to Shattuck and Hussey at the laying of the foundations of the Peking Union Medical College in 1917-18, is President of the Honan Teachers Alliance and author of a plan to establish an independent educational fund for the province of Honan. He has contributed several articles to leading magazines, one being a plan to reconstruct China.

Mr. Lee, besides being the Dean at Chung Chow University, is at present engaged in erecting several dormitories and an $80,000.00 Science Hall for that institution.

H. L. H.

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In the United States Court for China

A. THIELE, Plaintiff,
vs.
R. A. BURR, Defendant.

Cause No. 2456
Civil No. 924
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

R. A. BURR,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 8, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

New Books and Publications

Mahatma Gandhi, by Romain Rolland. Paris: Librairie Stock; New York: Century Company, 1924. $1.50.

Faithful to his method, which consists in seeking out the root ideas of typical personalities, the author of *Jean Christophe*, the biographer of Handel Michelangelo, has in the last few years allowed his curiosity to extend to Asia, and has taken Tagore and Gandhi as subjects for study. The renowned poet fascinated him, but to Rolland, famed as a zealot for human emancipation, his serenity must have been less grateful than the humanitarian apostlehood of Gandhi. Let us hasten to add, however, that Gandhi's fanatical nationalism must have been less satisfactory to the opponent of all imperialism than were Tagore's songs of universal harmony. At all events, Rolland's *Life of Tolstoi* finds a marvelous complement in this biography of a Hindu who is spiritually linked with the Russian apostle.

The newspapers have kept us informed from time to time of the trial and imprisonment of Gandhi, whom they represented as an agitator among the Indian masses. Romain Rolland serves the cause of India as well as the cause of truth by revealing the opponent of British oppression as a man who through a long career has been a loyal British subject, besides being one of the purest religious minds that has ever existed. The 'Great Soul' or Mahatma appears profoundly Indian in those thoroughly spiritual qualities which have been turned to politics solely because of the wretchedness of his age. *From the Living Age.*

The Perilous Lovers by John Oxenham. T. Fisher Unwin Ltd: London: 1924.
Price 7/6 net.

This is a romantic story of three or four centuries ago unfolded on the island of Sark (or Sercq), a British isle just east of Guernsey off the coast of France. One familiar with the islet would undoubtedly get greater pleasure from the love tale than other readers for whom the pages merely present harmless fiction suited to induce slumber. There is nothing subtle about the story. It is the sort from which more pretentious readers suppose shop-girls in the teens get their ideas of true love.

Two orphan children of noble blood, the maid English and the lad Scotch, are brought up together by the mother of Henry of Navarre. The girl is betrothed to an ogre, Lord of Moidrey, marries him and lives five years, pining for the love of her youth but resigned as ladies were accustomed to be in those days, Gui, the Sotch lad, cherishing his love in the meanwhile. When they meet after five years, they are unable to conceal their reactions to each other from the jealous Lord of Moidrey, who thinks to blight them by casting them naked on the desert island of Sark to live like Adam and Eve. Therein he was mistaken, and, learning this from a visit to the island a few months later, he tries to kill them but is eventually killed by Gui who fights him in duel with a wounded arm and the usual disadvantages of a hero. The lovers marry and the reader is left no fears but that they get on famously *et cetera.*

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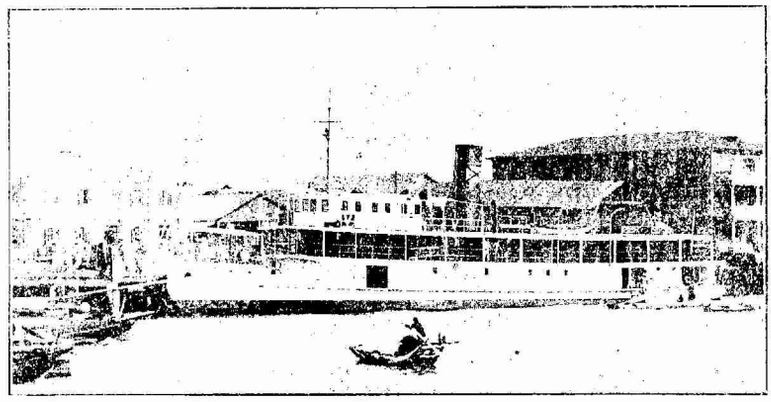

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report, the cotton market has witnessed a succession of firm markets, due in a large measure to the attitude and operations of the local Bull clique, and values were carried 50 to 100 points above the level ruling about a week ago. At the close, however, Mid-Americans declined some 100 points for spot and 91 points for May, in consequence of which our market responded accordingly.

Crop news has been generally favorable. but there are some complaints of lack of rain in some sections, while it would seem that other territories have had too much rain. These may be only the usual vicissitudes of every summer

With the uncertainties of the new crop and the uncertainties of the prospects of universal trade. it is almost impossible to arrive at any definite opinion of the market in the near future.

Extracts of Correspondence

Tungchow, 28th June.—Cotton is still grassy in fields where ground is too wet to work, especially the lowlands.

Shaughai & Districts, 1st July.—The farmers have had a couple of days in which to work, but the lands have been so wet that little progress has been made. With another week of clear and warm weather, rapid improvement should take place.

Chekiang Province, 30th June.—The general conditions in this province for the crop are good, the last rains being very beneficial to the crop.

Yangtsze Valley, 27th June.—During the past week the crop has made good progress, the weather being quite favorable.

Shansi & Shensi Provinces, 25th June.—The crop prospects in these two provinces at present are very flattering. Acreage increased from 30 to 40 per cent.

Shantung & Chihli Provinces, 26th June.—Weather fine. Crop outlook so far very good.

Yarn.—The market has again been practically lifeless during the week, with no special feature of interest. The situation continues to be that the trade here is apathetic. However, we still believe that no firmness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come, but purchases on breaks would be likely to prove profitable in due course.

Liverpool, July 3, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		16.57	Pence
„	Oct.	14.24	„
„	July	13.80	„

Market:—*Weak.*

New York, July 3, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct.	24.00	Cents
Dec.	23.35	„
Jan.	23.18	„
Mar	23.36	„
Spot	29.75	„

Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, July 3, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	503 per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, July	„	517 „	„
Fine Oomra, July	„	549 „	„

Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	46.00
Taichong, Spot	„	47.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	47.50
Ningpo, Spot	„	45.00

Market:—*Steady.*

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Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the fourth. Subsequent instalments will appear in this column.

IV.

The Work of an Exchange Bank: The exchange business of a bank may be roughly divided into two classes; viz (1) over the counter business and (2) trading in exchange. By 'over the counter' business is meant the buying and selling of demand and sight bills and telegraphic transfers with mercantile firms or individuals, the handling of collections, and the opening of credits. The nature of this class of business is its irregularity in amount. It may be called the retail business of an exchange bank. By trading is meant the buying and selling of exchange in large and round sums, usually by way of telegraphic transfers, either inter-bank or between banks and gold dealers, or between banks and large import and export houses or manufacturers. It may be called the wholesale business of an exchange bank. Some of this business arises from commercial letters of credit opened by the banks. The bank's exchange business is taken care of by the manager or by an exchange manager. It is his duty to see to it that his operations are fully covered so as to avoid the necessity of drawing cash from the banking department. He has also to watch whether or not the business of the bills department is under cover if purchases and sales do not offset each other, and he controls the rate to be given to any transaction in the said department. The task of the exchange man is one of having a quick turn-over of business with the maximum profit and minimun risk to the bank.

Covering: By covering is meant to purchase against sales or vice versa, with the idea to eliminate risk together with a profit, if possible. To be able to have a quick turn-over of business, skillful covering is imperative. The most ideal covering would be a simultaneous purchase or sale against each commitment of considerable importance. However, fluctuating as exchange is, such an ideal situation can not always be expected. If the market should turn in favor of the operator, covering is, of course, easily done. If it turns otherwise, the operator should nevertheless try to cover in other ways, such as operating between different markets which is called arbitrating, or covering in the silver markets. Arbitrating through London and New York is at present rather difficult to do on accunt of the slowness of the cables, unless the cross-rate should show a stable and favorable tendency. Between Yokohama and Shanghai or Hongkong, and between Shanghai and Hongkong and other near-by centers, however, arbitrage transactions are frequently carried on, as instructions and information can be forwarded by urgent cables in a very short space of time. To give an arbitrary but possible illustration: Supposing for instance, that at Shanghai the sterling rate is 3/-5/8 for buyers, and the tael rate is 74, while at Hongkong the buying rate for sterling is 2/3 3/16, a Hongkong operator will, by selling £10,000 in Shanghai and selling taels for the proceeds, realize $88,552.63 instead of $88,275.86, if sold at Hongkong. However, the transaction is incomplete from the point of view of covering. From telegraphic information, he discovers sterling at Yokohama is 2/2 sellers, and the Hongkong Yokohama drawing rate is 105, he would order immediately the Yokohama agent to buy £10,000 which at 2/2 and 105 would cost $77,950.18. The gross profit would be $502.50, which, less two brokerages to be paid would result in a net balance of about $296.46. This is an example of triangular operation, while direct arbitrage between Hongkong and Shanghai is simpler and much more frequent.

Covering in the silver market is done either in London or New York, according to whichever market is more favorable. Instructions are despatched by urgent wires to buy or sell silver as the case may be. Should the local market be extremely firm in tendency, and prevailing rates exceed the silver parity by a good margin, it will be advantageous for the local bank to buy sterling or gold dollars, and instruct its agent abroad to buy silver for the value of the sterling or gold dollars purchased. If the operation comes out successful, the profit realized would be in terms of silver ounces. Conversely, should the local market be very weak, and local rates fall far below the silver parity of the day, it would be advisable for the bank to sell sterling or gold dollars, and to sell silver in London or New York against shipments. In this case, the profit, if realized, would be in terms of sterling or gold dollars. In case of time bills purchased, same may also be covered by purchasing forward silver abroad, and instructing the agents to discount the bills immediately upon arrival.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 9, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After minor fluctuations the price of silver in London is ¼d. higher than this day last week, the latest quotations being 34⅛d. Spot and 34 1/16d forward; during the same period the price in New York has advanced from 65⅝c. to 66⅜c. Official rates remain unchanged @ 1/33, at which level the market seems steady. We are unable to record any improvement in the volume of business passing, the market continuing in a lifeless state.

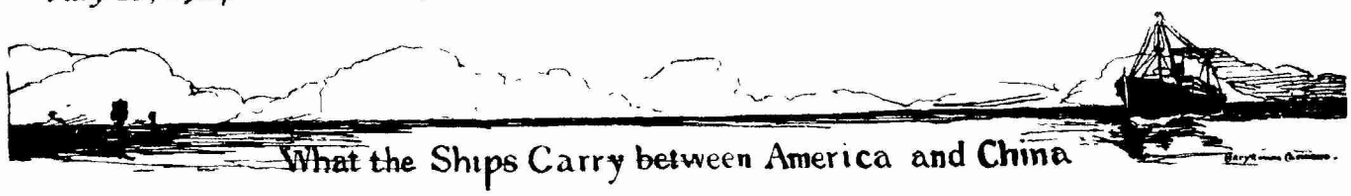
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 42,549,000 an increase of Tls. 1,190,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 48,610,000 an increase of $ 1,100,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 77,620,000 as against Tls. 49,078,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 3	Friday July 4	Saturday July 5	Monday July 7	Tuesday July 8	Wed. July 9
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*ope ing closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.477	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
O Dfts. ,,	—	33 16/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16	3/3 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½
T/T India	231.488	229½	229¾	230	230	230	229¾
T/T France	1,351.136	1360	1380	1385	1410	1375	1380
T/T N. Y.	71.057	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	71	71
T/T Hong	73.136	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
T/T Japan	57.943	59½	59¾	59½	59½	59¼	59¼
T/T Batavia	196.534	194¼	194¼	194	194	193¾	193¼
T/T Straits	71.045	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.068	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½
4m/s ., D/P	—	3/4 6/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8
6m/s , D/A	3/5.443	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,421.136	1430	1450	1455	1480	1445	1450
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.011	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½	73½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	74	74

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 7	July 8	July 9
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34⅜	34 1/16	34½	34⅜	34½	34½
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 66⅛	G. $. 66¼	G. $. —	G. $. 66⅛	G. $. 66⅜	G. $. 66½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 287.80	Tls. 285.70	Tls. 283.90	Tls. 284.60	Tls. 284.90	Tls. 285.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	70.975	71.0375	70.95	70.9875	71.	70.9875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%	¼4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84.55
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 433¾
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5
,, ,, 4	3½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4⅝
,, ,, 6	4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1,27 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Jackson, May 26, from U. S. A.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	950
Milk, Evaporated	Pls.	591
Wax, Paraffin	,,	762
Bedsteads	Pcs.	62
Motor-cars	,,	3
Cigarettes	Mills.	61,175
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	13,033

S. S. Calchas, May 28, from U. S. A.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls	1,120

S. S. Wheatland Montana May 26, from U. S. A.

Timber:

Softwood, Rough Hewn	Sup. ft.	156 147

S. S. Empress of Russia, May 31

To Philadelphia:

Hair, Horse	Pls.	56

To South River.

Silk, Refuse:

Other Ports, Bls. 8	,,	23 93

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls	10
Bristles	,,	55
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	168
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Feathers, Goose	,,	85
Hides Buffalo	,,	28
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	24
,, ,, White	,,	74
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	967
,, Marmot	,,	43,165
,, Mouffion	,,	5,000
,, Rabbit	,,	13,000
Musk	Taels	295
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,841

S. S. Dromed, June 7,

To Baltimore

Bristles	Pls.	45

To Boston

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	4

To New York

Bristles	,,	219
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	263
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	504
Hair, Horse	,,	45
Hides, Cow	,,	58
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2 003
Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs.	1,785
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	64,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,897

S. S. President Van Buren, June 5

To San Francisco

Umbrellas Paper	Pcs.	400

To Boston.

Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	7
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	907

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	38
Bristles	,,	400
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	694
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	238
,, ,, Moist	,,	2,855
Feathers	,,	120
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	168
Hair, Human	,,	100
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	28
Oil, Camphor	,,	280
,, Wood	,,	29
Seed, Sesamum	,,	2,520
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	144
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	177,480
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	24,371
Lace, Cotton	,, ,,	1,136

Foreign Goods.

Indigo Paste, Artificial	Pls	1,287

S. S. Rio Azul, May 30, from U. S. A.

Laths	Pcs.	507,700

Timber:

Softwood, Clear	Sup ft.	38,549
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Supt. ft	3 033,467
Softwood Ordinary Merchantable	Sup. ft.	309,219

S. S. Bolton Castle, May 31. from U. S. A.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	150
,, Wire Rope	,,	25
Iron, Galvanized: Wire, Shorts	,,	1,260
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	22,831
Cotton Wool	,,	40
Ink, Printing	,,	6
Flour, Corn	,,	630
Petrolatum	,,	260
Soda, Caustic	,,	504
Twine	,,	15
Wax, Paraffin	,,	7,257

S. S. Virginia Dollar, June 2, from U. S. A.

Iron Angles	Pls.	407
,, Bar Ends	,,	436
,, Nuts	,,	84
,, Nails, Wire	,,	375
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	6,238
,, Tubes	,,	157

Iron Galvanized:

Sheets, Plain	,,	331
Tubes	,,	430
Wire Rope Old	,,	88
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,249
Acid, Acetic	,,	330
Carbon, Black	,,	305
Hides, Cow	,,	77
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	2,845
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Paper, Blotting	,,	20
,, Writing	,,	80
,, Unclassed	,,	24
Paints, Unclassed	,,	132
Petrolatum	,,	398
Wax, Paraffin	,,	949
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	11,860
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	834
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	166
Varnish	,,	86
Motor-cars	Pcs	1
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 230	Hk. Tls.	9,115
Machinery	,, ,,	21,984

S. S President Van Buren, June 3, from U S. A.

Iron Hoops	Pls.	115
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	14
Asbestos Packing	,,	3
Asphalt	,,	450
Carbon, Black	,,	141
Glycerine	,,	103
Grapes, Dried	,,	55
Hides, Cow	,,	1,830
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,003
Ink, Printing	,,	30
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Sole	,,	5
Oil, Unclassed	,,	41
Oranges, Fresh	,,	419
Paper, Cardboard	,,	12
Paper, Unclassed	,,	268
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Canned Sardines	Doz.	2,660
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	7,362
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	250
Paints, Unclassed	,,	682
Varnish	,,	220
Clocks	Pcs.	1,080
Drums, Iron	,,	14
Lanterns	,,	19,740
Lemons, Fresh	,,	3,750
Motor-cars	,,	1
Oilcloth	,,	50
Cigarettes	Mille	81,700
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 717	Hk. Tls.	1,588
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	39,156
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	684,422

S. S. West Montor, June 2, from U. S. A.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	14,624
,, Angles, Old	,,	348
Asphalt	,,	331
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	10
Hides, Unclassed	,,	250
Canned Sardines	Doz.	960
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.	1,417
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	,,	107,220
,, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	100,000

S. S. Iwatesan Maru, June 9

To San Francisco:

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls	15
Feathers	,,	33
Hair, Human	,,	414
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	19

To Seattle.

Oil, Wood	,,	582

To Portland.

Iron, Pig	,,	1,680

S. S. Morea, June 4, from U. S. A.

Shoes	Pairs	107

S. S. President Lincoln, Jnne 3, from U. S. A.

Almonds	Pls.	10
Canned Asparagus	,,	736
,, Fruits	,,	86
Carbon Black	,,	176
Cheese	,,	16
Lime, Chloride of	,,	261
Cocoa, Prepared	,,	5
Hops	,,	6
Ink, Printing	,,	416
Leather, Calf	,,	15
Leather, Sole	,,	1,076
Milk, Evaporated	,,	306
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Oranges, Fresh	,,	208
Paper Strawboard	,,	311
,, Unclassed	,,	4,780
Raisins	,,	705
Sugar of Milk	,,	225
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	30,049
Clocks	Pcs.	56
Imitation Leather	,,	3
Lemons, Fresh	,,	82,350
Motor-cars	,,	24
Motor-trucks	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	13
Canned Fruits	Doz.	81
,, Meats	,,	70
,, Vegetables	,,	230
Coffee, in Tins	,,	103
Hats	,,	8
Cigarettes	Mille	65,600

S. S Archer, June 4, from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Cut	Pls.	25

Iron Galvanized:

Wire Shorts	,,	751
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	420
Grease	,,	234
Hides, Cow	,,	338
Petrolatum	,,	841
Soda, Nitrate of	,,	180
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,004
Wax, Paraffin	,,	14,122
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	26,255
,, Unclassed	,,	4,000
Varnish	,,	116
Motor-cycles	Pcs.	12
Typewriters	,,	16
Machinery	Hk Tls.	5 920

S. S. Invincible, June 5, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,975	Pls.	7,129
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,716
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,676
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	200,000

S. S. Silverash, June 9, from U. S. A.

Calcium, Carbide of	Pls.	83
Cement	,,	11 035
Grease	,,	114
Hide, Cow	,,	247
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	483
Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture	,,	450
Paper, Unclassed	,,	29
Soap, Caustic	,,	1,029
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,489
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	82,262
,, Kerosene in Bulk	,,	11,774
,, ,, ,, Cases	,,	33.370
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	1,000

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 1. McAdoo has 415, Smith 311, and Davis 125 votes on 30th ballot in Democratic Convention in New York City.——Aeroplanes start from New York and San Francisco in new, daily mail service across United States.

July 2. 49th ballot brings little change in candidates' standing in Democrat Convention.——Moroccans again take offensive against Spanish troops.——British and American quotas of £10,000,00 to Hungary subscribed.

July 3. McAdoo stands 427, Smith 320, Ralston 92 and Davis 63, when Democrat Convention adjourns after 61st ballot.——France, displeased with British invitations to Allied Conference in London on July 16, announces own freedom of action at parley.

July 4. Senator La Follette will head Third Party in U. S. presidential elections.——Democrats adjourn after 69th ballot, in which McAdoo received 530, Smith 335, Davis 64 and Newton Baker 56 votes.——Christiana, Norway to be renamed Oslo on January 1, 1925.——Younger son of President Coolidge dangerously ill from septic poisoning.

July 5. Radical Opposition in French Chamber makes much of British invitation to Powers to London Conference, to embarrass Premier Herriot.——British building trade strike involving 600,000 men begins.——Olympic games opened at Paris.

July 6. Big Anti-Herriot movement launched by French Opposition to try and oust government.——Revolutionists reported to have taken Rio de Janeiro.——President Coolidge's son operated upon, and in critical condition.——Ulster and Irish Free State boundary question seems likely of settlement.——British Labor Party sends greetings to La Follette party in Cleveland Conference.

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July 2, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al v. S/S "Owego"; testimony taken of J. P. Davis, S. F. Cattle, H. Singleton, F Diaz, N. Heath submitted on briefs to be filed.

(Before the Commissioner)

July 5, 1924, Civil No. 166, V. Zila v. M. Mesa; on motion to set; assigned for hearing on July 10th.

" 8, " Crim. " 632, U. S. v. J. J. Moran; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:
(By the Commissioner)

July 8, 1924, Crim. No. 632, U. S. v. J. J. Moran; sentence.

ISADORE BRIMBERG, Plaintiff, v. GROMOV HEIRS and INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, Defendants

(Cause No. 1017; decided August 27, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Contracts:** A STRANGER is not entitled to sue on a contract as made for his benefit, merely because he is named as one of the three to whom delivery may be made nor because part of the purchase price was debited to his account.
2. **Equitable Relief:** ADEQUATE REMEDY. Where a foreign defendant is justicially accessible in the duly constituted Courts of another nationality plaintiff is not entitled for lack of an adequate remedy either to obtain or retain a restraining order preventing the transfer of a bank deposit.

Richard T. Evans, Esquire, for plaintiff.
A. N. Perelemoff, Esquire, for defendants Gromov.
Messrs Shoo & Chalaire for defendant International Banking Corporation.

LOBINGIER, J.:

A restraining order was granted in this cause mainly by reason of the following averments in the complaint which were supported by a detailed affidavit:

> (4) Petitioner and Gromov Heirs have concluced a contract for the delivery of certain skins, and Gromov Heirs have failed to deliver the skins contracted for and by reason of this delay delivery of the skins and the performance of the contract by Gromov Heirs has beome impossible.
> (5) Judicial process against Gromov Heirs has become impossible because of the disturbed conditions in Russia, whereof this Court may take notice, and further, negotiations of any sort with Gromov Heirs have become impossihle because your petitioner cannot proceed, write or telegraph to Irkutsk, all communication with that city being now cut off.

In their answer, filed August 16, 1923.

> (4) The defendants, Gromov Heirs deny each and every allegation in paragraph 4 of said petition.
> (5) The defendants, the Gromov Heirs, deny paragraph 5 of said petition and allege that the said Gromov Heirs can be sued and process served in Harbin, China.
> (6) The defendants, the Gromov Heirs deny that said petitioner is wholly without relief and allege that the said petitioner has other relief by which he can maintain an action at law against the said Gromov Heirs.

All parties have now been fully heard and the cause has been argued orally and in written briefs by their respective counsel. In support of his averment (4) above quoted, plaintiff offers the contract (Ex. A) (which is in Russian but English translations of which are produced by both parties) from which it appears, according to plaintiff's translation that "On December 21,1919, at Irkutsk . . . . . the Heirs of I. Gromova have sold to F. Fukumori, a Japanese subject, a lot of furs," which are described in detail. The translation proceeds as follows:-

> Gromovy are obliged to forward by mail these furs to Vladivostok to Messrs. Garbell for the heirs of A I Gromova. From the very moment the furs are delvetred at the post office Mr. T. Fukumori assumes all responsibility of above furs. All expense of insurance and transportation of above furs are referred to the account of T. Fukumori. Mr. Fukumori therefore deposits necessary sums with Gromovy. On account of this purchase T. Fukumori immediately deposits Dollars 25,000 at the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Harbin and the balance he is to pay to Gromovy in dependence from the arrival of the furs in Vladivostok, but not later than February 1st n. st. 1920. Otherwise the deposit will be turned over to Gromov and they will have the right to retain the non-required furs and sell them to somebody else. With reference to such furs as may be retained on the way T Fukumori must redeem them as soon as they arrive at

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solvieff. v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July, 2, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; answer.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2133, In re Paul S. Reinsch's estate; petition; final account.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2455, In re proceedings in bankruptcy of Mei Ren Co. Inc.; debtor's petition.

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2456, A. Thiele v. R. A. Burr; petition.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2440, U. S. v. John Craig; marshal's return of final commitment.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; demurrer.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2445, In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; oath of executor.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2397, In re James W. Scains's estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2403, In re Abbie Jane Pratt's will; affidavit of publication.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2408, In re Wayne Clark Jordan's will; affidavit of publication.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2295, E. Slutsky and A. Fisheff v. International Banking Corporation; demurrer to amended answer.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2442, T. T. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; answer.

,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; final report.

,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; answer to amended petition.

,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; answer.

(By the Commissioner)

July 3, 1924, Civil No. 166, V. Zila v. M. Mesa; motion to set.

,, 5, ,, Crim. ,, 631, U. S. v. J. E. Hess; complaint.

,, 5, ,, Estate ,, 47, In re Eustacio Santa Maria's estate; affidavit of publication.

,, 7, ,, Crim, ,, 632, U. S. v. J. J. Moran; complaint.

,, 8, ,, Civil ,, 144, F. Ferandez v. J. Crevling; praecipe for writ of execution.

,, 8, ,, Crim. ,, 633, U. S. v. A. Hulse; complaint.

Vladivostok, whereby at the settling of final accounts the deposit of $25,000 be included into payment. With reference to parcels which accidentally may be delayed on the way or entirely go astray, if such fact can be established, T. Fukumori is obliged to pay full value for them and not later than four months after they have been despatched. In case it will he noticed that the quantity of furs exceeds the number mentioned,here or shortage be noticed, for instance about 10% of the squirrels, both parties must not argue, on of this sale the Heirs of A. I. Gromova have received from T. Fukumori 1,000,000 Rubles.

Heirs of A. I. Gromova. Innokenty. Ivan
Nadezhda Gromovy and Olga Phitina p.p.
Signature A. G. Luri
P. P. Japanese Subiect T. Fukumori P.
Sh. Feldman, Merchant of the 1st Guild.

This is the entire contract as originally signed and it will be seen that plaintiff is nowhere mentioned. Subsequently, however, the following memorandum was added;

"With the consent of both parties it has been decided to payment as follows. T. Fukumori deposits to our account at the Vladivostok Russo-Asiatic Bank, American currency against receipt and receives from the Bank an order to Messrs. Garbell to deliver him, Fukumori or Isadore Brimberg or his representative respective quantities of furs in dependence from their arrival at Vladivostok."

We find no evidence in support of the statement in the plaintiff's brief (p. 2) that this contract "was assigned by Fukumori to plaintiff." Is this addendum, which mentions plaintiff only as one to whom delivery may be ordered, sufficient to entitle plaintiff to sue on the contract? The doctrine [1] that one for whose benefit a contract has been made may enforce it, tho not technically a party, has been applied by this Court. [2] But here no proof is offered that this contract was for plaintiff's benefit and we could not presume that it was merely because he was one of three persons to whom delivery was authorized, nor even because defendants were credited with a large sum which was debited to plaintiff's account. We might, perhaps, infer that plaintiff would be incidentally benefitted by performance of the contract but,

"By the weight of authority," observes a well known work [3] "the action cannot be maintained merely because the third person will be incidentally benefitted."

We are unable, therefore, to find that the first of plaintiff's above quoted averments has been established.

As to the second averment, it is not now seriously disputed that the fifth paragraph of the answer is correct and that defendants, Gromov may be sued in China. The power of attorney presented by their counsel, a translation of which was filed on June 14, seems ample to authorize him to enter their appearance in any Court having jurisdiction and he offers to appear for them in the Chinese Court in Harbin. Had the answer been filed earlier there would have been no need of continuing the restraining order until now.

In his brief

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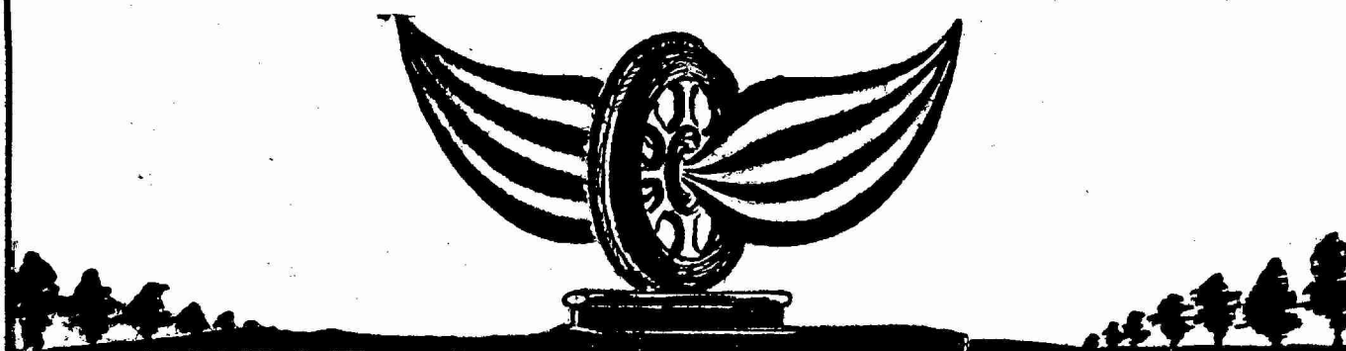
1. Cyc. IX, 378, n. 7 and citations.
2. Chiskin v. American Drug Co., 11 Extraterr. 640; Kamorovsky v. Hartford Insurance Co., Id.
3. Cyc. IX, 380

(Continued next week)



Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58
Tientsin Central a.												—	—
Do. d.												10.15	15.32
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42
Do. d.												10.25	
Peking ... ... a.												14.25	

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ..... dep	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.28*	*9.28*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	..	..	..	22.17
Lhangan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	..	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	..	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	..	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ..... d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	...	*22.27*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.58*	*9.55*	*11.58*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.19